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THE HORSEMAN'S HANDBOOK

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**A Compendium of Useful Information  
for every Horse Owner.**

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PREFACE.

This little volume was prepared for the purpose of supplying in brief form information sought for by horsemen each day. The first four chapters were prize essays selected by the Horse Review from hundreds of the writers on the subjects all over the country.

All statistics have been compiled from official sources and can be relied upon.

MAGNUS FLAWS.

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CHAPTER I.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF STALLIONS.

As this chapter does not treat of the breaking and handling of colts, we will suppose you have a stallion broken to lead and drive, and that your purpose is to use him in the stud and on the track. Also, we will presume that the reader is somewhat familiar with the management of horses. Two things are absolutely necessary on the start, viz., a box stall and a paddock; but the details of these a little later. The first thing to learn about a *horse*, is that he is half horse and half human. The first thing to learn about a stallion, is that, in addition to above, he is part tiger! There is an element of treachery, of bold wanton cruelty and murderous destructiveness, found in the stallion, that obtains but slightly, if at all, in the average mare or gelding. It is no argument against the above declaration, that some stallions never seem to display much, if any, of the tigerish disposition. My own observation, and the testimony of many men who have had an extended experience with stallions, has convinced me that all stallions have these characteristics a little and some have an abundance of them. It is, therefore, highly essential that, in undertaking the care and management of a stallion, this knowledge should be in the possession of the groom. Never relax your watchfulness when about a stallion; treat him with the utmost kindness and consideration, but maintain a firmness quite unmistakable, and conduct yourself, always, in such a manner that he shall have the most unlimited confidence in you, and at the same time a wholesome respect for your powers and personality. Never play with a stallion in the least, for it brings you down

on a level with him, in his estimation; the familiarity will breed contempt, and you will lose part of your influence and control over him.

THE BOX STALL.

Have your box stall sixteen feet square, with one door four feet wide and eight feet high; made of double layers of flooring thoroughly riveted and hung on at least three strong hinges. Let there be one window, a single half sash containing four 12x14 lights of glass. Set the window in the same side wall as the door, so that there shall be no draught or chill air to cause stiffness and congestions. Elevate the window just high enough so that the horse will have to stand gracefully high-headed to look out of it. This will develop the muscles used in holding the head up, and aid in giving him that nice up-headed carriage of the head and neck which is so desirable in the stallion.

It is the attention to little things which make great successes, so when you open the door to go in or out of the box stall always lock it, either open or shut. If your horse is inside and the door is ajar he may make a break for liberty and be half frightened to death before he gets through the door, or he may put his head out and the door swing shut and he break his neck struggling for freedom. If he is out in the paddock and the door is not locked, open or shut, he may be ruined by trying to go through a door which suddenly clutches him amidships. Round off the corner of the door jamb, inside and out, it may save your horse from being hipped.

Let your stallion have the greatest amount of outdoor life consistent with good judgment.

Don't let there be any perceptible stepdown from the floor of the stall into the paddock, and vice versa.

Have a cross-bar fitted snugly against the bottom of the door outside, and always put it in place at night so that the horse cannot, by a slip, get his foot under the door and thus be ruined. If you use a plank floor, take a 2x4 scantling the length of the stall and nail down parallel with the side wall and

about three feet therefrom, and fill the inclosure thus made with clear white sand to the depth of two inches; in the summer months wet this down daily with salt water, and you will prevent thrush and promote a healthy growth of hoof much like that resulting from a run in a soft pasture. The horse will soon learn to go there and stand. This also serves for a cushion to prevent injurious results to the feet from constant and hard stamping.

To prevent tail rubbing, hock pounding, and to keep your horse from being hopelessly cast, run an inclined plane side wall all around the bottom of the stall, except at the door. Let it start at the bottom eighteen inches in from the side wall and bevel off to meet said wall wherever two 2x14 inch planks will carry it to at the top; brace it up by scantling five feet apart.

If you use a dirt floor, which is not necessary if one uses the moist sand attachment mentioned above, build up a wainscoting to reach eight inches below the cross and let it stand out at least six inches from the side wall. This will prevent tail rubbing, but not hock pounding, nor will it prevent bad results from the horse being cast.

The feed box should be broad and flat so that the food may be spread thinly over it to prevent the ill conditions sure to result in the horse from too hasty eating.

THE Paddock.

The paddock should not be large, for a large paddock gives room for an amount of running and jumping that is apt to produce such injuries as dislocated stifle, slipping of the stifle cap (Patella), hock puffs, bog spavin, and many others; 50 x 100 feet is abundantly large, and 40 x 60 feet will many times be a better size. The fence should be seven feet high, at least, and if the stallion is inclined to break out it may be higher. It should be a tight board fence reaching quite down to the ground, to prevent the animal's feet from slipping under it, and should be nailed from within against stringers and posts that are without, for a horse will sometimes climb upon

the stringers to look over the fence and remain there a long time to the injury of tendons and general conformation.

FOOD.

Feed a stallion according to his form, appetite and condition. Oats and bran are the principal grains to be fed; corn and barley are sometimes fed, but are not desirable as a steady diet. Plain timothy and marsh or prairie hay, fed on the ground or floor, is the best thing in that line; while cornstalks, grass, potatoes, carrots, sweet turnips, and apples are all admissible in small quantities for the purpose of pleasing the appetite and loosening the bowels. Feed salt every day. The process of feeding in detail is something that is highly important and which requires the greatest degree of skill and watchfulness.

To no other part of our general subject can the old proverb, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," be so truly and aptly applied. Study your stallion's droppings every day. Note whether they are frequent enough, whether too dry, or too wet, whether the food is perfectly digested as well as perfectly masticated, and whether they contain worms. If you find them too dry or too infrequently voided, you must correct it by giving less grain, and more bran, bran mash, roots, carrots, potatoes, turnips, apples or grass, and if the exercise has been too little increase it. If the bowels are too loose feed less hay, less feed of all kinds, and mix half a pint or pint of wheat flour, which has been scorched to a coffee brown, in each feed of oats for a day or two; very little drugging is necessary at any stage of a horse's existence. If you find that the food comes through the horse imperfectly masticated and undigested, look at the animal's teeth and, if wrong, have them fixed. A tooth may be loose, decayed, split, inflamed, too long, too sharp, or what not. It is all important to know that the teeth are shed in season. The horse may bolt his food, and thus produce indigestion and its attendant results. A flat feed box, so broken that the food does not cover it to a greater depth than

one-half or three-quarters of an inch, is a very good form of a box to prevent bolting of the food; another is to put four or five cobble stones as large as an orange into the common-sized feed box, and still another, a device of my own, is made as follows: A square, flat-bottomed feed box, any size you like; a false bottom made of wire with the meshes about an inch and a half in diameter; put in your feed and drop down your wire bottom on top of the feed; press it down to start the feed through the meshes, and the horse will do the rest. Patent boxes with the "feed" regulated, are in market, and are very good.

A horse should be watered either half an hour before meals or two hours after, and during hot weather should have half a pailful midway between meals.

DISEASES.

If his urine becomes thick, and the remedy hereafter given for worms does not correct it, give a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in his drinking water morning and night for two or three days. If his water is scant or bloody, or if the act of urinating is painful, he must have ten drops of tincture of cantharides in his drinking water three times a day for three days. If the trouble results from a cold give also ten drops of the tincture of aconite in the same way, in addition to the above.

The most common disorders which come to a stallion are, first: Colic, which is most always a result of indigestion. The *remedy par excellence* is: Fluid extract of nux vomica; fluid extract of colocynthis; Fowler's solution of arsenic; of each one ounce; mix. Dose: Ten or fifteen drops in a couple of ounces of *hot water* every fifteen minutes, for three to six doses. Relief will follow in a short time almost certainly. Continue the medicine, one dose after each meal, for three or four days. Injections of hot water, hot as the hand can bear it, and hot applications to the bowels are useful adjuvants in colic. Do not let a horse feed at all for several hours after a spell of indigestion.

The remedy given above is one of the best in the world to prevent and cure (when curable) heaves.

Next in frequency and importance comes worms, and the affections resulting from their presence in the alimentary tract. They are successfully treated by feeding, two or three times a day in the feed, two teaspoonfuls of the following: Powdered areca nut, one pound; powdered copperas, one pound; tartar emetic, three ounces; mix.

For the removal of pin worms make an infusion of Quassia chips, two ounces to a quart of boiling water, simmer for half hour and cool. Inject half a pint or a pint every morning into the rectum. While the worm powder is being fed (and it should be fed thirty to sixty days), a physic should follow a good bran mash about once in ten days: One ounce of good barbadoes aloes in powder, with one drachm of ginger, in a ball is a good physic. The above treatment is a good one for blood disorders, and surfeit, too, only that, in the latter case, less feed and more exercise must obtain, and thirty drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic must be given in his drinking water three times a day for three weeks in addition.

Thrush in the feet is a very common and annoying disease in stallions in stud service. The remedy is to prevent it by constant cleanliness and watchfulness. If any sign of thrush appear, pour into the spaces and cleft of the frog, once a day, a spoonful or two of a six per cent. solution of chloride of zinc. This will cure it, if properly done; as the foot improves use the solution less frequently.

If a horse rubs his tail or mane he is surfeited, has worms, or is lousey. The remedy for the first two is given above, for the latter, apply once a day to the affected surface a mixture of kerosene oil and lard, one teaspoonful of the oil to each ounce of lard.

Influenza, distemper and strangles are, practically speaking, members of the same family, and require pretty much the same treatment. I have had splendid success from the following treatment: At the onset of the disease give ten drops of tincture of aconite in a little water, every two hours, for two days. Then follow with ten drop doses of the following: Iodide

of arsenic, two drachms; fluid extract of bryonia alba, two drachms; alcohol, four ounces; mix. A dose of ten to twenty drops in a little water every two or three hours for several days, will surely modify most cases and will abort and cure many times. At such times one of the first things is to open up the bowels with bran mash and a dose of an ounce of pulverized aloes, to which a drachm of ginger has been added, is just the thing.

If the stallion shows signs of becoming impotent, see to it that he does not masturbate, give him plenty of work, attend to his blood, teeth, and general condition, and give the following mixture: Fluid extract nux vomica, twenty drops; fluid extract damiana, two drachms; Merrill's tincture of phosphorous, ten drops. Give this amount in an ounce or two of water, at one dose, three times a day, for two or three months. If not very bad he can have one mare a week; if quite bad, none at all for the season, and only one or two a week the next season.

EXERCISE.

A stallion kept for stud purposes should have regular road work every day. Let him be hardened gradually and then give him from ten to fourteen miles a day, over road or track, or both. Drive him on a walk the first mile out of the barn, then jog and walk alternately the balance of the route; give him no hard speeding, but a little brush, at two-thirds his speed rate, is allowable. Let him sweat a little coming home. After his exercise see to it that he is protected from draughts of cold air, and give no grain for an hour and a half. He may have three or four swallows of water as he comes into the barn, but no more until half an hour before feeding.

GROOMING.

An old dull curry comb, a root brush, and a bristle brush, followed by a flannel cloth, are the things to use in cleaning and polishing his coat; use them in the order in which they are mentioned, and use them liberally every day.

SERVING MARES.

In serving a mare, have her securely hopped, lead the stallion up towards her flank, with his hind quarters a little nearer her head than her tail. When he is ready let him approach her flank, when he will whirl and mount all right. The mare's tail must be bandaged well, for the hairs might easily ruin a stallion's yard by cutting if allowed to be crowded in ahead of the same.

Stallions often come off "proud," that is to say, they do not eject their seed. In such cases see to it that he does not masturbate, and give him more exercise and less feed.

It is easy to detect the passage of the seed during the act by putting the fore finger against the underside of the yard; if a cover has been properly made the impulse throb will be plainly felt. This is a certain and easy test.

If a stallion comes off "proud," lead him away and let him walk around for ten or fifteen minutes and try again.

In teasing a mare compel your stallion to keep within the limits between her hips and shoulders, his nose has no business in front of the shoulders nor behind her coupling. After the horse has covered the mare and is about to dismount, a good groom in charge of the mare will quickly turn the mare a step or two towards the left (towards the stallion groom); this facilitates the dismounting very much.

AMOUNT OF DAILY SERVICE.

No stallion of two years of age should serve more than one mare per week, and ten mares during the season. A stallion of three years may have twenty mares, well scattered, through a three months' season. A four-year-old may serve forty mares, but should not cover but one mare a day. An aged-stallion can take care of a mare every day during a three-months' season, and under pressure may make two covers a day occasionally, but the less of double daily-covers the better.

If a stallion masturbates he must have a shield on

night and day. A good root brush fastened to a surcingle and buckled loosely about the loins makes a cheap and satisfactory shield. There are, however, many shields in the market. I like the all-rubber ones best.

Be very regular and methodical in all your dealings with the stallion. Do not jerk, swear at or excite him.

If you whip at all, do it without anger or loud voice; do it to teach him, not to punish. When you lead him through a gate or door, precede him, otherwise he will soon learn to go in or through with a rush.

Treat your stallion like your younger brother; set him a good example and you'll find him pretty nearly as good a Christian as most people are.

—C. M. BABCOCK, M. D.

CHAPTER II.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF BROOD MARES.

As this article does not treat of the selection of the brood mare, it is to be supposed that we have an animal sound in every way, and free from all defects and diseases that are liable to be transmitted. Nearly all diseases which equine flesh is heir to are hereditary, or the constitution or conformation likely to contract disease is transmitted, and, consequently, the greatest care should be taken to ascertain that the mare be sound in every respect. The importance of giving a mare proper care cannot be underestimated, for in proportion as we are successful with our mares will our breeding ventures prove profitable.

The breeders of the trotting horse in America are divided into three classes: the city breeder, who breeds one or two mares, and who, having no farm, keeps them in the city; the small farmer, who breeds trotters on the side, so to speak, and the large breeder of unlimited means and facilities; all requiring more or less different care and management for their mares. The limits of this article not admitting of a detailed treatment of each class, the subject must be handled in a general way, leaving the astute breeder to make his own deductions as to what will suit his particular case.

GETTING MARES IN FOAL.

In the first place the all-important thing is to get your mare in foal, and right here I would say that a mare should not be bred before her three-year-old form, my plan being to endeavor as much as possible to have the yearling filly develop as much in bone and stature as possible, and then train her in her two-

year-old form, getting a record if possible, but avoid over-taxing her. It may happen that you have a phenomenal, in which case you will do well to defer her breeding until she has made a reputation on the turf, thereby adding greatly to her own value as well as to that of her produce. Adopting this course, then, we have as a three-year-old a fully developed and almost matured animal. I would not breed her before March 1, in northern climates, as I find that previous to that time mares almost invariably fail to catch. My plan is to try the mare three times a week until we catch her in the season, and when served to place her in a quiet place alone for a few hours. It is the general method not to return the mare again until the twenty-first day, but I have found it a good plan to return her at the fourteenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth days, as I find that mares are just as apt to come in season on any of the dates named as on the twenty-first. If she refuses the horse on each of these occasions I try her three times a week thereafter for two weeks, and if, at the end of that time she still refuses, then twice a week for two months, and if at the end of that time she still refuses, she may be considered safely in foal. My reason for being so thorough in this respect is that the liability of failing to get the mare in foal will be lessened. A valuable mare bred to a high-priced horse, and failing to get in foal, loses not only what might have been a valuable colt, but suffers a loss which is irreparable, for that year of her life, as a breeder, has been lost irretrievably. It behooves us then to use every precaution in order to insure her fertility.

CARE DURING PREGNANCY.

Now as to her care during pregnancy. A mare in pasture will receive all the nourishment she requires, and will take all the exercise she needs, but if you are mindful, however, to feed her a little grain it will only do her good, as she will relish the change, and all good grains being blood producers, it will be of benefit to the growing foetus. That a mare in foal

can be worked is not only true, but I believe, if the proper care is taken, it is beneficial. Many are the instances where a mare in foal has fought out hard races and gained a low mark in the early stages of her pregnancy, and the experiment has been fraught with nothing but good to both mare and colt. The greatest care should, however, be exercised to avoid all slips or unnatural strains, as such generally result in painful injuries, ending in abortion.

ABORTION.

Kicks, strains, falls and unusual excitement are, of course, the known causes for abortion, but there are many cases which defy the skill of the veterinarian in detecting the cause. My experience has been that a mare will abort within twenty-four hours after being attacked with pinkeye, and from post-mortem examinations held on mares which have died out of a herd, a majority of which aborted, I concluded that, though not apparent to outside observation, the mares were suffering from what might be termed bilious influenza. Treatment in such cases I believe to be useless, as the mare will slip her colt despite all efforts. In the cases of those mares that have aborted, when about four months gone in foal, the following year, I find that feeding them wheat and a little hemp seed and black haw is beneficial in preventing them from aborting again.

In the fall, mares in pasture should be taken up before the herbage gets too scant, as it is very essential to keep the mare in good condition, but not fat. Ground oats and bran, with hay and a few carrots will keep them in ordinary flesh and good condition if fed with judgment. They should be allowed to run out during the day, but in no case be exposed to severe weather, and at this time the greatest care should be taken to prevent injuries of any sort. The mare should have a box stall about 12x12, well lighted and ventilated, and which, above all things, should be kept thoroughly clean and well bedded.

FOALING TIME.

As the period of gestation draws to an end, which

lasts all the way from a little more than 300 to a little less than 400 days, and commonly about 340 days, a close watch should be kept on the mare, as it may be necessary to assist nature. The signs of parturition are generally a sinking in about the flanks, just under the hips, and the filling out of the teats. If everything is all right the colt will come without any aid, and in such cases do not interfere, for if mare and colt are all right they will take care of themselves. Should the colt come wrong, that is, not in the natural position, then assistance is necessary. Anyone with a little experience and a little common sense, by means of foaling hooks and other veterinary instruments, can readily assist the mare, and assistance must be prompt, for if the assistance of a veterinarian cannot be secured at short notice, the chances are that, if left in this condition for an hour or two, both mare and foal will be lost. A man cannot be told how to act in such cases, however, as the use of instruments must be learned by practical demonstration. There is one case, however, which occasionally occurs that can be readily remedied by any one, and that is where the colt is foaled in the sac, in which case the colt should at once be liberated, as otherwise it will soon smother.

The attendant should not leave the mare and foal until he is satisfied that neither need further assistance. He must see to it that the foal stands up and a little tepid water should be injected. The mare, if sucks, and if it fails to do either, must be assisted. He should also see that its bowels move and if not, fed hay and grain at time of foaling, is also liable to be constipated, and this should also be attended to. After foaling and when she gets up I give her a warm mash and some chilled water. After all has been attended to, the mare should be left alone with her foal and kept as quietly as possible, the attendant occasionally looking in to see that nothing has gone wrong.

IN SEASON AGAIN.

We will now suppose the mare to have got through all right and nursing her colt. It is the rule that she

will be tried on the ninth day after foaling, but I find many will come in season at the seventh day, and accordingly I try them on that day, and on the eighth, and if not too cross, or fighting the stallion too much, I serve them on the ninth day whether they are in season or not, for if that date is allowed to pass in some cases they get so attached to their colt, and get so cross and ugly that they will not allow the stallion to come near them. In such cases I also try them every day for several days, but if not, I proceed as described in the beginning of this article.

A good deal has been written and said about milk-producing food, but the only true milk-producing food is rich grass, and the sooner the mare can get this the better for herself and colt.

WEANING THE COLT.

I wean the colts at from five to six months old, my method being to have a small paddock alongside of a field in which the mares and colts are, and by means of a fence, built in such a way that the colts can get underneath it but not the mother. In the paddock, or small field, are troughs in which grain is put, and from which the youngsters soon learn to eat. The colts are then taken up and put two in a box stall, and the mares in the meantime fed dry feed, and their udder rubbed with hog's lard or camphorated oil, if necessary, and the operation is complete.

In laying down these rules it must be understood that no fixed regulations can be framed that will apply in all cases, as there will be exceptions and peculiar cases that will undermine all theories or axioms. Above everything else a breeder must have and use common sense.

HENRY LAUGHLIN,
Sup't Uihlein Stock Farm.

CHAPTER III.

CARE, BREAKING AND DEVELOPING OF COLTS.

It has been truly said that "goods properly bought are half sold." It is equally true that a colt properly bred is more than half developed. Hence, to insure the best possible results in the development of the trotting bred colt, it is quite essential that he be provided with ancestors of that ilk, and the more illustrious performers and producers his pedigree contains the better for all concerned, supplemented always, however, with a subject of individual excellence. Therefore, look well to the individuality, the breeding and performance of his ancestors. When these are satisfactory you may proceed to his development with all assurance of success.

CARE OF THE COLT.

We will assume that all the ante-natal precautions have been carefully taken and the prospective record-breaker makes his advent into the world some fine spring morning. Now, whether the colt be a trotter, bred in the purple, a thoroughbred, draft bred, or a grade, his early education should be essentially the same. When a few hours old, at most but a few days, the colt must be handled and petted until he becomes entirely fearless of the approach of man. This is to be kept up from day to day, or from time to time. At first put a little fine sugar in his mouth, soon he will learn to like it; then teach him to take a small lump of sugar; afterwards teach him to eat pieces of apple and carrots from your hand. Very early give him a name, and teach him to come when called. Call him by his name.

EDUCATING THE COLT.

I prefer the term educating to breaking the colt, though it matters little what you call it if properly conducted. However, his education is to be commenced while he is yet very young and unable to offer much resistance, even if he has the disposition to do so. He is now to be taught to submit to control, one of the most vital fundamental principles in his present and future education and usefulness.

Proceed as follows: Place one hand back of his hind quarters and the other under his neck. In this way you can control him. You can compel him to move forward, backward, or to stand. Tell him "go on," then move him forward; then "whoa," and make him stop. Teach him to back. Repeat these lessons often, but always make them short, and always reward him with a lump of sugar, a piece of apple, or something he likes.

Having progressed thus far with his education he may now be taught to lead. Place on his head a light, nicely fitting halter. Take the strap in the left hand, place the right hand back of his hind quarters, as before, draw very tightly on the strap, telling him "go on." With a little practice he will soon yield to the strap.

Since there will be many colts which will not enjoy the advantages of the early education herein described, I will here submit an effectual method for speedily "breaking" them to lead. Often the colt is allowed to run in pasture with his dam, with no attempt to handle him till weaning time, when he will be strong, wild and quite opposed to all restraint, which being the case I will here give you a method of breaking him to lead, or, in fact, any colt of any age, that is worth more than \$100 to anyone who has colts to handle. By this method any colt, young or old, can be taught to lead in a few minutes without danger of hurting him, or of his acquiring any vicious habits. Take a light rope about thirty feet long, or longer, double it in the middle, drop the center, or where it is doubled, over the colt's rump, down a little below where the breeching rests. Slip the hand

back on the double rope, a little back of the withers, and there tie a knot. Now bring the two loose ends of the rope, one on each side of the colt's neck, and through the ring, or chin-strap of the halter. Step in front of the colt, pulling lightly on the ropes, saying: "Come here." The colt will at once step forward, and by proper management, in a very short time be taught to lead anywhere. When first tying him in the stall run the ropes through the stall ring and tie the halter-strap to them, so that if he backs up he will draw up the ropes, and he will learn to stand hitched without pulling on the halter.

FEEDING THE COLT.

From the time the colt is old enough to eat, if running in the pasture with his dam, he should have a box in some place where he can be fed all the oats and bran he will eat. A pen can be arranged in some corner where convenient, and where the colts can walk in and the larger horses can not. By feeding the colt in this way the strain on his dam will not be so great, the colt will grow better and stronger, with scarcely any interruption in his growth at time of weaning.

When weaned two or three colts should be placed in a large, well lighted and well ventilated, comfortable box-stall, with paddock attached, the larger the better, with a door connecting the two. They should have the free run of both in good weather, shutting them up in the box in bad weather and cool nights.

The box is to be kept thoroughly clean and constantly supplied with an abundance of clean, dry bedding.

During the winter the colt must have an abundance and variety of food—good, bright timothy and clover hay, corn fodder, oats, bran, carrots, occasionally some corn, a lump or box of salt where he can get it when he wants it, with free access to water, or frequently watered.

During the summer he should be allowed a daily run to grass, or have it cut for him, with grain and hay.

CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of caring for the colt's feet. One of the essential items of his early education is to have his feet handled. From thence on the feet are to be regularly shaped and leveled. About all the implements needed are a foot-hook and rasp. The foot is first to be leveled from the bottom, the heels properly lowered and then the shell at the edges rounded up. The frog should never be cut nor the sole shaved out. The feet should be picked out and examined daily.

BREAKING THE COLT TO DRIVE.

The time has now arrived when the colt is to be broken to harness. If the colt has always been petted as he should be and has no fear of man, there will be but little trouble. If not properly treated there is danger of his becoming sullen or stubborn before he has learned this "new departure," so unlike all that has been previously taught him and required of him. Put a "biting-rig" or single harness on him, with an open bridle, put up the check very loosely and turn him into a small paddock. Scare him a little in some way to make him start up. At the same time say "go on," "get up," or whatever term you choose to use for starting him. Practice in this way for a little while until he learns to start and stop at the proper commands. Then get a light buggy whip, crack it or touch him lightly on the rump when starting him up.

When he thoroughly understands all this and the use of the whip, put the lines on him, running them back through the shaft lugs instead of the terret rings, so he can be prevented from turning around, and thus teach him all about driving, starting, stopping and turning.

"Make haste slowly." Make all his lessons short, and by repetitions impress each point upon his mind. At all times be very kind and considerate, remembering he is perfectly willing to do what is required of him if he understands.

Do not scold him and don't swear at him.

After each short lesson give him a lump of sugar, an apple or carrot, put him in his box and give him a handful of oats. All these little kind attentions preserve and cultivate his confidence and disposition.

While, in many cases, the colt may be hitched up single to the cart without accident, it is always safest and best to drive him several times at first double, with a well broken horse. Afterwards continue his education until he is thoroughly schooled in the art of driving. His lessons should be short and frequent.

DEVELOPING THE TROTTER.

Let it be understood at the outset that there is to be a distinction made between developing speed and preparing him for a race of heats or for a record.

Speed at the trot is now what you desire and what you must have before you can win a race or get a record.

The colt is now thoroughly broken to drive and ready for the first lessons in trotting. These may be given to him on the track, street, or on the road, where smooth or level, though ordinarily I prefer to give the horse all his work on the track, and since this is not the practice of most trainers I may digress from my subject a moment to give my reasons. In the first place, I do not deem it necessary to give most horses more than about half as much work as the average trainer gives them when working them for speed. Hence there is not the danger of the horse becoming "track sick," of which they tell. Again, the track, by reason of special preparation, is much smoother, more level and even, consequently much safer than the roads. After the horse has acquired sufficient speed in his preparation for races perhaps he can be worked to advantage on the road, but I doubt it very much, and have never yet found it necessary. You will sometimes find a colt that will not try to trot or seem to take any interest in trotting on the track, which, when driven on certain streets or on certain places on the road, will square away and show surprising speed. When this is the case use such places for brushing him.

It will sometimes help the colt to trot to place objects, as sacks filled with straw at intervals for a short distance along near the track or road, for say thirty or forty rods; not near enough to the track to cause him to shy or swerve, but where he can see them. Take advantage of anything or circumstance that induces the youngster to square away and trot.

If everything is in readiness to commence the colt's work, hitch him to a light sulky and drive him to the track. Suppose he is a yearling, jog him from a quarter to half a mile; pull him up and let him walk a little distance; start him up on a jog again, and, after going from an eighth to a quarter, commence driving him a little faster, increasing his gait to about half or two-thirds speed for about an eighth; then pull up and let him walk a little farther than before. When he has recovered his breath and has rested from his exertion start him up again, making the brush a little sharper, never more than twenty or thirty rods at first, often less, all to be governed by the circumstances of the case, age, condition, size and strength of the colt.

Speed is acquired by fast and frequent brushes, whereas long ones are not to the purpose, and, as a rule, give the colt only half as much work as you think you should. At first it is better to work the colt round and round the track, and not back and forth on a stretch or turn, as he will, in that case, get into the habit of wanting to stop and turn round.

From two to four miles is usually sufficient work for the yearling, when he can be worked half the time one way of the track and half the other. Have the entire track supplied with eighth poles, carry your timer and keep a record of what the colt is doing.

Work him eighths till he can trot them as fast as you wish before even driving him fast for a quarter, much less a half or a mile, as is sometimes done, to the great detriment of the colt. If he can't trot an eighth fast he surely can't trot a mile fast.

The two-year-old, three-year-old, or, in fact, any green horse should be worked for speed on the same general plan, as he is only a "colt of older growth." His work should be commenced in the same way as

that of the yearling and increased and varied according to the requirements of the subject. By working the colt on this plan he is never distressed, never becomes sore or tired. If at any time he appears to be tiring in the least his work should cease for the time, for when exhaustion begins improvement ceases.

When he has had his work for the day loosen up his check and harness, continue his walking until he is all cooled off, which may be from half a mile to a mile.

Take him to his stall, give him a little water, sponge out his nose, mouth and eyes, and, if necessary, bandage him and put on a blanket; give him a little "refreshment" of some kind, grass, carrots, bran or oats, and let him rest. Never, on any account, take him to his stall reeking and foaming with sweat and let him stand, tied up, while he is vigorously "rubbed out." Possibly this may be necessary in his preparation for races, but never in the development of speed.

When at any time the horse is brought in hot and sweaty, whether during a race, trial or work-out, shower or sponge him off with warm water, scrape this out, wipe him off, cover him up properly and exercise him till dried out and he will never become cross and irritable, as is the case when "rubbed," as is most frequently the practice.

When the requisite amount of speed has been developed for an eighth of a mile gradually increase the distance to a quarter. Hold him to the quarter for some considerable time.

To prepare him to go a mile up start him from the wire slowly, gradually increasing his speed after leaving the half-mile pole if on a mile track, or after making the first round if a half-mile track, and drive him about as fast as he can go from the quarter pole to the wire. This will teach him to finish fast, a very important thing in a race.

When he will go the last quarter fast enough to suit you work him on the first quarter until he will score down to the wire and make the first quarter satisfactorily; go up about to the distance pole, turn him around, drive him the first quarter about as fast as

he can go, jog on around to the half, start him along and make the last quarter as fast as he can. Of course, to do all this will require considerable time, but be patient and allow all the time necessary.

SHAPING THE COLT'S FEET.

Due attention must at all times be given to properly shaping the colt's feet. Most horses trot best with long toes, both before and behind, and the heels should be kept quite low to allow the frog to reach the ground and receive a part of the weight, and thus reduce the concussion. When the heels are low and the toes are long a larger bearing surface is thus also afforded to receive the weight of the horse at each stride, besides giving more elasticity to the limb than when the heels are high and the toes short. Under no circumstances should the frog be trimmed nor the sole whittled out.

SHOEING THE COLT.

Since, eventually, it will become necessary for the colt to carry shoes, it is well to accustom him to their use quite early in his education. The weight of the shoe must be determined by experiment, always giving preference to a shoe as light as will answer the purpose. Ordinarily a plain front shoe, weighing from three to six ounces will answer to begin with, the shape and weight to be determined by subsequent experiment. The hind shoe may weigh from two and one-half to five ounces, made with outside web longer, trailing from half to three-quarters of an inch, and furnished with a rather short, blunt calk. This form of shoe is suggested because most all horses wear the outside of the hind foot faster than the inside, besides, also, twisting the foot when in the act of lifting it from the ground. The inside of the hind foot should also be made a little lower than the outside, or the outside raised by putting a piece of leather between the foot and shoe. This will cause him to "clear" a little better behind and not strike his shins. The front shoe, especially, should be as thin as practicable, in order to allow frog and sole pres-

sure. The action, both before and behind, may be modified by a change in the shoeing. If the action is too high in front, this may be corrected by lowering the heels and lengthening the toes; if too low, by raising the heels and shortening the toes, but this will also shorten the stride, while the other method will lengthen it.

If it is desired to experiment with shorter toes, supposing now the toes are long, it is not necessary to cut them off, but just make a shoe the desired length, nail it on, and leave the toe intact. On the other hand, if the toes are short, the shoes may be made as long as desired and allowed to project in front of the toe.

Finally, first give the foot the proper shape; fit the shoe to the foot, do not trim the frog nor shave out the sole; use small nails; do not file the shell to receive the clinches; do not rasp the shell.

BOOTING THE COLT.

Too much care cannot be exercised in properly protecting the colt from the beginning by the use of light, nicely-fitting boots. It is not safe to wait till the colt has demonstrated by hurting himself what boots he must have. Such a course is liable to be a costly experiment. Such boots as are proven unnecessary can then be left off. Whenever the colt has advanced far enough in his work to begin brushing he should be provided with the following boots, others if he seems to need them: Scalpers, quarter-boots, tendon boots, and shin and ankle boots, with speedy-cut attachment. After working for some time, if it is ascertained that some of these boots are not needed they can be left off.

The perfect trotter is the one that can go without boots, weights, or any other mechanical appliances whatever, but it is not safe to begin that way, as by reason of his striking and hurting himself the colt is liable to acquire bad habits and faulty action, which it may be impossible to ever entirely overcome. Verily "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

J. W. MERCER.

CHAPTER IV.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF CAMPAIGNERS.

Begin work with your colt as early as convenient, and, in spite of all that is written about tiresome walking and jogging, commence by giving your horse walking exercise. We can only speak in general terms, for the same amount of work of any kind will not do for all horses, but any watchful man that is capable of handling good horses will soon learn what amount is sufficient for the horses under his charge, always being careful not to weary or disgust the horse with his work. On the contrary, have him come in feeling as if he could have done a little more. After he has been walked for several weeks, commence jogging, and jog on the road, if practicable, for nothing is so monotonous to both horse and driver as jogging on the track. It also has a tendency to make horses travel low. There being no obstructions for them to raise their feet over, they are apt to get in the habit of slouching along, stumbling and knuckling over, which I have found road-jogging to correct in a measure, and often entirely overcome.

Your campaigner should be regularly and carefully fed and watered. My idea of feeding is to regulate the feed to the work, feeding less when the horse is getting slow work and increasing the feed with the work. No set rule can be laid down for all horses as regards quantity, for two horses receiving the same work will require to be fed differently, owing to difference in size, constitution and other reasons that I or no one else can explain.

We have now got to a point where we can send him along some, but do not give him a full mile at first or you will probably find your horse next day with

his ankles puffed and walking gingerly when led out. I have seen horses right off pasture speeded a mile, and the driver would wonder what ailed his horse when he found him stocked and feverish, and would probably pronounce him "n. g." which he surely would be if this kind of training was kept up and while on this subject let me say there are more horses knocked out for a season, and some altogether, by speeding them before their legs and feet are seasoned by slow work than lots of people have any idea of. To illustrate, let any man who has not gone out for a walk for as short a space of time as two or three months, cut loose and run 100 or 150 yards as fast as he can, or jump his best eight or ten times, I don't think he would care to repeat it next day. Well, a horse feels just that way, and there is some difference between 150 yards and one mile, and if it is kept up with the horse it is dead sure to "do" him. To resume, then speed your horse short distances at first, and gradually work him up to a mile, and even then do not drive him as fast as he can go unless it be just at the finish. It is not necessary to get all out of a horse there is in him in his work. It is sometimes in his races, but then we are out for blood and glory.

Many a horse has lost races he could have won by being driven to exhaustion in trials, or in his work, which ever you please to call it, one or two days before his race, and the time would be too short to recuperate. (I have seen them get such doses that all time was too short.)

A campaigner should get repeats, and even three or four heats, and more, if necessary, but not until he has been prepared for them by plenty of slow work, for without them he could never stay up in a race of broken heats. What I condemn is driving a horse for all he is worth in his exercise. A campaigner will get all that kind of work in his races that is good for him, and more, too. Let your horse always have a little to go on and he will amply repay you when he is out for the money. Do your hard driving when there is something in sight.

A campaigner should be taught to score well, and a horse with a good head, and the same kind on the driver behind him, with a little practice will soon learn so he can be rated to his driver's wish on coming to the wire; and a good scorer is almost half the fight for if your horse gets rattled or excited in scoring you may be sure the others will keep him scoring till he is more fit to go to the barn than a race, but as the rattle-heads rarely make campaigners we will say no more of them. They are generally a disappointment financially and in all other ways.

If possible work your horse in company. You can condition a horse by working him alone, and you can make some speed, but you can not make a campaigner. Any horse fit for a campaigner has the spirit of rivalry born and bred in him, and his desire to win is as strong as his driver's, and sometimes far stronger, when, if worked alone, it gets monotonous, and in a short time your horse will get disgusted and not try. You must learn to understand your horse's varying moods. No horse feels the same two days in succession, and for that reason you can not prescribe his work for days ahead. Some jog one day and speed the next, or speed twice a week and jog the intervening days, when, probably if they had consulted the horse's feelings, they would have jagged when speeded, and the reverse. There is altogether too much routine work. If you take your horse out with the intention of speeding him and see he is not feeling just right (and they show it very plainly with their actions, if they can not talk) just forego the pleasure of a fast ride and either give him slow work instead or take him back to the barn, for in trying to get speed out of him when he does not feel that way will probably result in a misunderstanding. He will leave his feet on slight provocation, or on none at all, or do a little hopping or something else which you will be sure to lay to his jimmying, and the whip will be brought into play just to let him know who is behind him and that you will have no monkeying, and a general row will ensue that horse nor driver will probably get over for several days, and when brought

out again, even if you have forgotten your little difference of opinion, be sure that the horse has not, and will look for the same kind of a whirl he got when last hitched and act accordingly, when, if he has been taken back with no work or only a slow jog, he will probably come out next time feeling good and both surprise and please you with his performance.

The management of horses in races depends so much on circumstances that it is very hard to lay any plans. You may make up your mind what you are going to do and something may turn up that will upset your calculations—in fact, is almost sure to; but get as good a start as you can and keep your wits about you ever ready to profit by any mistake of your opponent, and don't pump your horse out trying to win at the quarter or half-mile pole, for the money is not there, but at the wire. Personally, my experience in races has been in the saddle, and I know that a horse that is able to cover a mile at a fair rate of speed can be pumped out in half the distance if set going from the jump. If a sensation is what you are after it is all very well to open a big gap at the half, but the gap will be ahead of you oftener than behind you at the wire.

In the stable the horse should have his feed and water regularly, and be kept thoroughly clean and his box the same. His clothing I would make as light as possible, and if he has not been accustomed to any I would not commence it unless it were a light sheet and hood to keep the dust off. I do not believe in coddling them, especially in the west, where the stables are mere sheds, in many instances, and they have to stand more or less roughing it during the campaign season. If pampered at home, when they get where they are to trot or run the change is too great, the result a cold; the horse has to be scratched and can not fill his engagements.

Boots, shoes and weights are necessary evils, and the less of any of them you can possibly get along with the better. Like all else about your campaigner, no two of them require the same, and the nearer you can reduce them to a cipher the better for your horse.

Of course some horses must have them, but what I mean is, don't make them carry a quarter of an ounce more than necessary, which can only be told by experience, and everyone has to figure that out for himself.

In the care of your horse after a race I believe in leaving nothing undone to properly cool him out and make him comfortable, for no man can have the faintest idea what a horse undergoes to win a hard race, unless it is an athlete who has undergone something similar and he is not urged to his utmost with a whip and can give up and quit when beaten or done up. So he should be blanketed, bandaged, rubbed and walked—yes, and even scraped—and care taken that he does not cool out too fast or catch cold, and should not be left until thoroughly cool and done up if it takes all night.

—J. J. KELLY.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION

[To Govern All Engagements and Performances over the
Courses of Members.]

**Enacted by the American Trotting Association at the
Congress held at Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1902.**

MANDATE.

RULE 1. All trotting and pacing engagements and performances over the several courses which are, or shall be represented by membership in "THE AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION," and each and every person who shall in any way be concerned or employed therein, as well as all Associations and proprietors themselves who are or shall become members of said Association, shall be governed by the following Rules and by the By-Laws of the Association:

ENTRIES.

RULE 2. All entries must be made in writing, signed by the owner, agent or authorized person; and, within the time appointed for closing, they must be addressed and forwarded according to the published conditions, or deposited with the Secretary or other person authorized to receive them. An entry by telephone must be reduced to writing by the person receiving the same, and the name of the person making the entry signed thereto by the recipient, by him as agent, and the entry delivered prior to the hour of closing to the person authorized to receive it.

RULE 3. All entries not actually received as aforesaid,

at the hour of closing, shall be ineligible, except entries by letter bearing postmark not later than the day of closing, or entries notified by telegraph, the telegram to be actually received at the office of sending at or before the hour of closing, such telegram to state the color, sex, and name of the horse, and the class to be entered, also to give the name and residence of the party making the entry.

RULE 4. The hour for closing the entries for all purses or premiums offered by any of the associated courses shall be 11 o'clock P. M., except for stakes and purses for horses to be named at the post, the entries to which shall close one hour before the time fixed for the race.

RULE 5. Nominations for stakes shall not be privileged to compete unless the payments have been made as required by the conditions. And nominations for premiums may be rejected when not accompanied by the entrance money.

RULE 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, or other person authorized, to publish the list of entries, and to mail each nominator and to the Secretary of the American Trotting Association a copy of the same. In case any race has not filled, the Secretary shall, within seventy-two hours after closing of entries, notify each nominator, either by telegraph or mail, that said class has not filled.

RULE 7. Every entry shall constitute an agreement that the person making it, the owner, driver, rider, and horse shall be subject to these Rules, Regulations, and By-Laws, and will submit all disputes and questions arising out of such entry to the authority and judgment of this Association, whose decision shall be final.

RULE 8. Associations in membership with The American Trotting Association must state that fact in their published conditions.

ENTRANCE FEE.

RULE 9. The entrance fee shall be 10 per cent. of the purse, unless otherwise specified; and any person failing to pay his entrance dues, or in stake races his declaration, forfeit, or entrance, may, together with his horse or horses, be suspended until they are paid in full, which

shall be with an addition of 10 per cent. penalty, and interest on the whole at 6 per cent. per annum until paid, the penalty, percentage and interest thereon to go to The American Trotting Association.

RULE 10. No suspension for non-payment of entrance fee as aforesaid shall be lawful unless ordered within two weeks of the close of the meeting; and no suspension shall be imposed for non-payment of such fee contracted in a class wherein the horse was permitted to start, except when credit is extended; and in any case when the member has applied for membership subsequent to the closing of its entries, such suspension shall be unlawful unless notice of intended membership has been given prior to the closing of the entries.

RULE 11. An entry signed by the nominator, or his agent, and delivered by mail or otherwise to the person authorized to receive it, shall be deemed to be made under the published conditions of the race, and bound absolutely for the entrance fee, regardless of any proposed conditions in, attached to, or connected with the entry, not in conformity with such published conditions; and any member who shall make a collusive arrangement, to allow a nominator privileges differing from those allowed by the terms of the race to other entries in the same class, shall upon satisfactory evidence thereof produced to the Board of Appeals, be held to forfeit to this Association the amount of the purse in which such collusive arrangement was made, one half of such forfeit to go to the informant upon the recovery of the same, and the member, upon a second conviction of like character, shall be expelled.

HOW MANY TO ENTER AND START.

RULE 12. In all purses three or more entries are required, and two to start, unless otherwise specified. An association deviating from the above must specify how many entries and starters are required.

HORSES TO BE ELIGIBLE WHEN ENTRIES CLOSE.

RULE 13. A horse shall not be eligible to start in any race that has beaten the time advertised prior to the closing of the entries for the race in which he is entered,

unless otherwise specified in the published conditions. Fractions of a second shall be considered in determining the time made, and shall be entered in the record, but they shall not operate as a bar in making entries; that is, a horse gaining a bar or record of 2:29 and a fraction shall remain eligible in the 2:30 class; or classes "for horses that have never beaten 2:30," or for "horses with records no better than 2:30."

RULE 14. A horse shall not be eligible if the time specified has been beaten by him at a greater distance; that is a horse having made two miles in five minutes shall take a record of 2:30 and be eligible for a 2:30 race, but not for a race limited to horses of a slower class than that. In mixed races, trotting and pacing, a horse must be eligible to the class at both gaits and it must be stated in the entry at which gait the horse will perform.

DESCRIPTION AND NAME OF EACH HORSE REQUIRED.

RULE 15. An accurate and sufficient description of each entry will be required, such as shall identify the animal and shall embrace the following particulars, to-wit:

[COLOR.]

RULE 16. The color shall always be given, and when necessary to identification, the marks shall be stated.

[SEX AND PEDIGREE.]

RULE 17. It shall be distinctly stated whether the entry be a stallion, mare or gelding, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, shall be given in all cases, and when unknown it shall be so stated in the entry. If this requirement as to pedigree is not complied with, the entry may be rejected; and when the pedigree is given, it shall be stated by the member with the publication of the entry, and if the pedigree or record of a horse be falsely stated, for the purpose of deception, the guilty party shall be fined, suspended or expelled.

[NAME OF HORSE.]

RULE 18. Every horse shall be named, and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry; and after starting in a public race such name shall not be changed with-

cut procuring a record thereof to be made in the office of the Secretary of this Association, for which there shall be paid a recording fee of \$50, the fee to go to this Association. For each violation of this requirement a fine of \$100 may be imposed, together with suspension of the horse until paid, and no horse shall be thus recorded by a name that has been recorded for another horse.

Provided, that when a recording fee has been paid to the National Trotting Association, or the change of name has been required by the American Trotting Register Association for the purpose of registration, no recording fee shall be charged by this Association. Certificates from the aforesaid Associations to be furnished that the recording fee has been paid, or the name was required to be changed, as the case may be.

RULE 19. If a horse has ever trotted in a public race, the last name under which he or she trotted shall be given with the entry; and if the name has been changed, within one year, each name he or she has borne during that time must be given; and if any horse without a name has ever trotted in a public race, mention must be made in the entry of a sufficient number of his or her most recent performances, to enable interested parties to identify the animal.

[TEAMS AND TEAM RACES.]

RULE 20. In all double-team races the entry must contain the name and description of each horse, in the manner provided for entry of single horses, but three horses may be named, from which the starters must be selected.

IDENTIFICATION.

RULE 21. The residence and post-office address, in full, of the owner, agent or person in whose name an entry is made must always be given, and if the name or residence be falsely stated, for the purpose of deception, the entry may be ruled out with forfeiture of entrance money, and the offender shall be fined, suspended or expelled.

RULE 22. If the nominator is not the owner he shall state the name and residence of the owner with the nomination, or he shall be subject to a fine if the owner is disqualified, such fine to be not less than \$50, or more than \$100.

RULE 23. Whenever the nominator is personally unknown to the officers of the course, if required he shall establish his identity by sufficient references or evidence. In case of demand for identification, the identity or eligibility of every entry shall be established to the satisfaction of the Judges or member. Drivers, owners, and others shall have the right at all times to give information to the Judges of frauds or wrongs perpetrated or attempted against the Association without incurring penalty for such action. If the Judges are not satisfied in regard to said identity and eligibility, before or after the start, all pools and bets on said horse may be declared off; if so declared off it shall be publicly announced from the stand. In such cases if the horse is not identified and his eligibility established within thirty days, he shall be barred from winning, unless the case is appealed or referred to the Board of Appeals. Any premium which is withheld from a disqualified man or horse, and which is not distributable under the rules to another entry in the race, shall revert to the member.

RULE 24. Any member or any officer of this Association may call for information concerning the identity of any horse that is or has been entered on the grounds of a member, and may demand an opportunity to examine such horse with a view to establish his identity, and if the owner or party controlling such horse shall refuse to afford such information or to allow such examination, the horse and the said owner or party may be suspended or expelled by order of the Judges pending the race, or thereafter by the member, or by the President of this Association.

RULE 25. Whenever reasonable grounds exist for a belief that any person can give material evidence that would aid in the detection or exposure of any fraud or wrong on the trotting turf, in a case under investigation, or pending before the Board of Appeals, the President or Secretary may require such person to testify by deposition or affidavit, or in person before such Board, but without cost to the witness for necessary expenses. Any person required to testify as aforesaid, who shall fail or refuse to comply, may, after due notice, be suspended by the President until the requirement is complied with, or until relieved by the President or by the Board of Appeals.

ENTRIES THAT CANNOT START.

RULE 26. As many horses may be entered by one party, or as many horses trained in the same stable, as may be desired, but only one that has been owned or controlled wholly or partly by the same person or persons, or trained in the same stable within ten days preceding the race, can start in any race of heats, but nothing in this restriction shall be construed to prohibit a member from opening a stake or purse race with a condition that a nominator therein may start two or more of his entries.

NO PURSE FOR A "WALK OVER."

RULE 27. No purse or added money to a stake will be awarded for a "walk over," but in cases where only one of the horses entered for a purse shall appear on the course, he shall be entitled to his own entrance money and one-half of the entrance money received from the other entries for said purse. In a "Stake Race," a walk over is entitled to all the stake money and forfeit, unless otherwise provided in the published conditions.

IN CASE OF DEATH, ENGAGEMENTS VOID.

RULE 28. All engagements, including obligations for entrance fees, shall be void upon the decease of either party or horse, prior to the starting of the race, so far as they shall affect the deceased party or horse; except where the proprietorship is in more than one person, and any survive, the survivor and horse shall be held; but forfeits, also matches made "play or pay," shall not be affected by the death of a horse.

MATCH RACES.

RULE 29. In all match races these rules shall govern, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated and assented to by the club, association or proprietor of the course over which the race is to come off.

WHEN MATCHES BECOME "PLAY OR PAY."

RULE 30. In all matches made to come off over any of the associate courses, the parties shall place the amount of the match in the hands of the stakeholder one day before the event (omitting Sunday) is to come off, at such time and place as the club, association or proprietor, upon

application, may determine, and the race shall then become "play or pay."

PURSE OR MONEY WRONGFULLY OBTAINED.

RULE 31. A person obtaining a purse or money through fraud or error shall surrender or pay the same to the Secretary of this Association, if demanded by the member, or by the President or Secretary of this Association, or by order of the Board of Appeals, or he, together with the parties implicated in the wrong, and the horse or horses shall be suspended until such demand is complied with, and such purse or money shall be awarded to the party justly entitled to the same.

FRAUDULENT ENTRIES OR MEDDLING WITH HORSES.

RULE 32. Any person found guilty of dosing or tampering with any horse, or of making a fraudulent entry of any horse, or of disguising a horse with intent to conceal his identity, or being in any way concerned in such a transaction, shall be expelled.

RULE 33. Any horse that shall have been painted or disguised, to represent another or different horse, or shall have been entered in a class in which he does not belong, shall forfeit the entrance money, and the guilty party and horse shall be fined, suspended or expelled.

PROTESTS.

(See Chapter X, By-Laws.)

RULE 34. Protests may be made at any time before the winnings are paid over, and shall be reduced to writing and sworn to, and shall contain at least one specific charge, which, if true, would prevent the horse from winning; and when required, a statement of the nature of the evidence upon which they are based, and they shall be filed with the Judges or member before the close of the meeting; and the protesting party shall afterwards be allowed to file additional charges with evidence.

RULE 35. The Judges shall in every case of protest demand that the rider or driver, and the owner or owners, if present, shall immediately testify under oath, in the manner hereinafter provided; and in case of their refusal to do so, the horse shall not be allowed thereupon to start

or continue in the race, but shall be considered and declared ruled out, with forfeit of entrance money.

RULE 36. But if the parties do comply and take the oath as herein required, unless the Judges find satisfactory evidence to warrant excluding the horse, they shall allow him to start or continue in the race under protest, and the premium, if any is won by that horse, shall be retained thirty days to allow the parties interested a chance to sustain the allegations of the protest, or to furnish information which shall warrant an investigation of the matter by the associate member or the Board of Appeals. Where no action as aforesaid has been taken to sustain a protest, or to furnish information, during thirty days, the member may proceed as if such protest had not been made.

RULE 37. In any heat which such protested horse shall win, the Judges shall waive the application of a distance as to all other horses, except for fouls.

RULE 38. When a protest is presented before or during a race, and the parties refuse to make the prescribed oath, if the Judges believe that either the protest or the refusal is designed to favor a fraud, they may require the horse under protest to start or continue in the race.

RULE 39. Any person found guilty of protesting a horse falsely and without cause, or merely with intent to embarrass a race, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion.

RULE 40. When a protest has been duly made, or any information lodged with the Judges in support of a protest, alleging an improper entry or any act prohibited or punishable under these rules, the same shall not be withdrawn or surrendered before the expiration of thirty days, without the approbation of the Association or proprietor of the course upon which such protest or information was produced; and if any member shall permit such a withdrawal of protest or information, with a corrupt motive to favor any party who shall be affected by the same, the executive officers so permitting, if convicted by the Board of Appeals, shall be expelled from all connection with the American Trotting Association.

RULE 41. Members shall be warranted in withholding the premium of any horse, during the time herein mentioned, without any formal protest if they shall receive

information in their judgment tending to establish that the entry was fraudulent or ineligible. Premiums withheld under this rule to be forthwith sent to the Secretary of this Association to await the result of an investigation by the member or by the Board of Appeals, and if the eligibility of the horse is not established within thirty days he shall then be barred from winning unless the case is appealed.

RULE 42. The oath required in answer to protest shall be in the following form, to-wit:

I..... of..... in the County of.....State of.....On oath depose and say that I am the.....of thecalled.....the same entered in a purse for horses that have never.....better thanminutes and.....seconds, to be competed for this day on this course, and the same that has been protested, and to which protest this affidavit is in answer, that to the best of my knowledge and belief said beforementioned horse is eligible to compete in the race aforesaid; and that I fully believe all the provisions and conditions required in the rules and regulations for the government of trials of speed over this course were fully and honestly complied with in making the entry aforesaid.

Given under my hand at.....this..... day of.....A. D. 190..

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this..... day of.....A. D. 190..

.....

[Note.—This oath may be administered by an officer of the Association, or one of the Judges of the race, and it will be considered sufficient. The affiant must also be required to state in the above affidavit whether or not he has personal knowledge of the eligibility of the horse, and if he has such knowledge, to state upon what it is founded.]

DRAWING HORSES.

RULE 43. No horse shall be drawn except by permission of the Judges of the race, unless at or before seven o'clock

P. M. of the day preceding the race (omitting Sunday), the proper party shall have lodged with the Secretary a written notice, or notice by telegraph, of his intention not to start, after which notice the horse so drawn shall be ineligible to start in the race. For a violation of the requirement herein, a fine not to exceed \$100, or suspension or expulsion, may be imposed, the penalty to apply to both the horse and the party who violates the regulation.

RULE 44. Nominators having two or more entries in one race shall notify the Secretary of the course which they will start. This rule shall not be construed to relieve nominators from payment for entries that are drawn.

POWER OF POSTPONEMENT.

RULE 45. In case of unfavorable weather, or other unavoidable cause, members shall postpone to a definite hour the next fair day and good track (omitting Sunday), all stakes and purses closed on the installment plan upon giving notice thereof; and they may exercise this power before or after the race has commenced. Any purse race, except those closed on the installment plan, that has not been started by five o'clock P. M. on the last day of the week to which the member has limited its meeting during the months of May, June, July and August, and four o'clock P. M. during the balance of the year, shall be declared off and the entrance money refunded. Any purse race that has been started and remains unfinished on the last day of the week to which the member has limited its meeting shall be declared ended and the money divided according to summary.

RULE 46. In all purses, matches and stakes, the above rule shall govern, unless otherwise unanimously agreed between the interested parties and the Association or proprietors.

NO TROTTING AFTER SUNSET.

RULE 47. No heat shall be started after sunset by the calendar.

WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING.

RULE 48. Every horse started for purse, stake or match, in any trotting or pacing race or performance against time shall carry, if to wagon or sulky, 150 lbs., exclusive of

harness, and if under saddle 145 pounds, the saddle and whip only to be weighed with the rider.

RULE 49. Riders and drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the Judges or their assistants previous to starting for any race. After each heat they shall come to the Judges' stand, and not dismount or leave their vehicles without permission of the Judges, and shall be reweighed. Any rider or driver not bringing in his required weight shall be ruled out, unless such decision shall be deemed to favor a fraud. But a rider or driver thrown or taken by force from his horse or vehicle, after having passed the winning post, shall not be considered as having dismounted without permission of the Judges, and if disabled, may be carried to the Judges' stand to be weighed, and the Judges may take the circumstances into consideration and decide accordingly. And the riders and drivers who shall carry during the heat and bring home with them weights which have been approved or announced correct and proper by the Judges shall be subject to no penalty for light weight in that heat; Provided, the Judges are satisfied the mistake or fault was their own, and that there has been no deception on the part of the rider or driver who shall be deficient in weight; but all parties shall thereafter carry the required weight. No rider or driver shall be changed after weighing in for a race, except by order of the Judges.

HANDICAPS AND MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

RULE 50. In matches or handicaps, where extra or lesser weights are to be carried, the Judges shall carefully examine and ascertain before starting, whether the riders, drivers or vehicles are of such weights as have been agreed upon or required by the match or handicap, and thereafter the riders and drivers shall be subject to the same penalties and conditions as if they were to carry the weights prescribed by the rules. Where less weight is carried than required in Rule 48, time made is a bar and not a record.

WHEN RIDERS AND DRIVERS ARE OVERWEIGHT.

RULE 51. If the bodily weight of any rider or driver shall be found to exceed that which is prescribed in the rules, or the conditions of the race, and the overweight

shall exceed twenty pounds, it shall be announced from the stand before the heat; and the Judges shall have power, if in their belief such extra weight was imposed on the horse for an improper or fraudulent purpose, to substitute another rider or driver of suitable weight.

LENGTH OF WHIPS.

RULE 52. Riders and drivers will be allowed whips not to exceed the following lengths: For saddle horses, 2 ft. 10 in.; sulkies, 4 ft. 8 in.; wagons, 5 ft. 10 in.; teams, 8 ft. 6 in.; tandem teams and four-in-hand, unlimited; snappers, not longer than three inches, will be allowed in addition to the foregoing measurement. A violation of this rule shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100.

JUDGES' STAND.

RULE 53. None but the Judges of the race in progress, the Clerk of the Course or Secretary, and three Timers shall be allowed in the Judges' stand during the pendency of a heat. Any association convicted of violating this rule shall be fined any sum not to exceed \$100.

SELECTION OF JUDGES.

RULE 54. In every exhibition, race or performance against time over the course of a member, the presiding officer or manager of the member shall choose or authorize the selection of three (3) competent Judges for the day or race, who shall understand the rules of this Association, and shall rigidly enforce the same; and all their decisions shall be subject to and in conformity with said rules. A starter may be employed, and he or the Judge selected to do the starting shall have control of the horses and drivers, under the rules, with the approval of the Judges, from the first score in every heat until the word "go" is given, and if the starter is not a Judge he shall then leave the stand.

RULE 55. Any person who at the time is under penalty of suspension, expulsion, or other disqualification, or who has any interest in or any bet dependent on the result of the race, or has an interest in any of the horses engaged therein, shall thereby be restricted from acting in any official capacity in that race. And if any person who is

thus disqualified violates this restriction, he shall, upon conviction thereof by the Board of Appeals, be expelled.

RULE 56. If any person acting as Judge or an official of a course shall be guilty of using insulting language from the stand to an owner, driver or other person, or be guilty of other improper conduct, he shall, upon conviction thereof by the Board of Appeals, be fined not exceeding \$500, or be expelled.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

RULE 57. It shall be the duty of each member to provide the services of a competent person to assist the Judges in each and every race upon their respective courses, who shall be styled the Clerk of the Course. He may, at the request of the Judges, assist in weighing riders or drivers, assigning the positions of horses before the race, or other similar duties, and shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the name of each rider or driver, colors worn, and weight carried; he shall note the time when a heat is finished, and shall notify the Judges, or ring the bell, at the expiration of the time allowed between heats; he may assist the Judges in placing the horses at the finish of the heat. He shall record, in a book suited to that purpose, an account of every race, in the following form, to-wit: First, all horses entered and the names of the riders or drivers; next, the starting horses and the positions assigned them; next, a record of each heat, giving the position of each horse at the finish; then, the official time of each heat, and, at the end, an official summary of the race, giving the drawn, distanced, and ruled out horses, if any there be. He shall record all protests, fines, penalties, and appeals. This book shall be signed by the Judges and Timers and shall constitute the official record. [Called the "Judges' Book."]

AUTHORITY OF JUDGES.

RULE 58. The Judges of the day or race shall have authority, while presiding, to appoint a Distance Flagman and Patrols; to inflict fines and penalties, as prescribed by these rules; to determine all questions of fact relating to the race over which they preside; to decide respecting any matters of difference between parties to the race, or any

contingent matter which shall arise, such as are not otherwise provided for in these rules; and they may declare pools and bets "off" in case of fraud, no appeal to be allowed from their decision in that respect, but all of their decisions shall be in strict conformity with the rules, or with the principles thereof, but appeal may be taken upon their application or construction of the rules, and upon matters of fact where fraud is charged. When pools or bets are declared off for fraud, the guilty parties shall be fined, suspended or expelled. They shall have control over the horses about to start, and the riders or drivers and assistants of the horses, and in the absence of other provisions in these rules, they shall have authority to punish by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion, any such person who shall fail to obey their orders or the rules.

RULE 59. The Judges shall have power to examine on oath all parties connected with a race, as to any wrong or complaint made bringing in question the conduct of the same.

FLAGMAN AND PATROLS.

RULE 60. In all races of heats there shall be a Distance Flagman appointed by the Judges of the race or by those in authority. He shall remain in the distance-stand during the heats, and immediately after each heat shall repair to the Judges' stand and report to the Judges what horse or horses are behind the flag, and all foul or improper conduct, if any has occurred under his observation. The Judges of the race shall determine what horses are distanced.

RULE 61. The Patrols may be similarly appointed, and it shall be their duty to repair in like manner to the Judges' stand, and report all foul or improper conduct, if any has occurred under their observation.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF JUDGES AND TIMERS.

RULE 62. The Judges shall be in the stand fifteen minutes before the time for starting the race; they shall weigh the riders or drivers, and determine the positions of the horses by lot, and inform each rider or driver of his place before starting; they may require the riders and

drivers to be properly dressed. There shall be three competent Timers appointed by the President or Manager of the Member, who shall take the time of each heat, and time so taken shall be announced and recorded in conformity with these rules.

RULE 63. The Judges shall ring the bell, or give other notice, ten minutes previous to the time announced for the race or heat to come off, which shall be notice to all parties to prepare for the race or heat at the appointed time, when all the horses must appear at the stand, ready for the race or heat, and any rider or driver failing to obey this summons may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or his horse may be ruled out by the Judges and considered drawn, but in all stakes and matches a failure to appear promptly at the appointed time constitutes a forfeit.

RULE 64. The result of a heat shall not be announced until the Judges are satisfied as to the weights of the riders or drivers, and sufficient time has elapsed to receive the reports of the Distance Flagman and Patrols.

RULE 65. The Judges shall not notice or consider complaints of foul from any person or persons, except the Distance Flagman and Patrols appointed by themselves or by those in authority, and from owners, riders or drivers in the race.

RULE 66. If the Judges believe that a horse is being or has been ridden or driven improperly at any time during the continuance of the race, with a design to prevent his winning a heat or place which he was evidently able to win, or to perpetrate or aid a fraud, they shall have the power to substitute a competent and reliable rider or driver for the remainder of the race, who shall be paid, at the discretion of the Judges, not more than 50 per cent. of the amount awarded the horse in the race, and the member may retain the amount paid from the purse, if any, which said substituted rider or driver may win, and if the result of the race shall demonstrate that a fraud was being perpetrated, all the guilty parties so implicated, together with the horse, shall be suspended for not less than one year, or shall be expelled. The Judges may waive distance (except for fouls), as to any horse for which they have substituted a rider or driver.

RULE 67. No rider or driver can without good and sufficient reasons decline to be substituted or appointed by Judges as required by Rule 66. Any rider or driver who refuses to be so substituted may be fined or suspended, or both, by order of the Judges.

RULE 68. Any driver who is intoxicated, or who refuses to comply with the directions of the Judges, or who is reckless in his conduct and endangers the safety of horses or their drivers in the race, may be removed and another driver substituted at any time during the race, and the offending driver may be fined, suspended, or expelled. And the substituted driver shall be compensated as provided in Rule 66.

RULE 69. Every heat in a race must be contested by every horse in the race, and every horse must be driven to the finish. Should a rider or driver be found guilty of violating this rule he shall be fined, suspended, or expelled.

STARTING AND KEEPING POSITIONS.

RULE 70. No rider or driver shall cause unnecessary delay after the horses are called, either by neglecting to prepare for the race in time, or by failing to come for the word, or otherwise; and in scoring any horse delaying the race may be started regardless of his position or gait. If the word is not given, all the horses in the race shall immediately turn at the tap of the bell or other signal given, and jog back for a fresh start. There shall be no recall after the starting word or signal has been given, and the horses shall be deemed to have started in the race when the word "go" is given for the first heat; provided, however, that if the Judges shall through any error give signal of recall, after having given the word, distance shall be waived in that heat, except for foul riding or driving. In all such cases the starters must go the course.

RULE 71. The starter shall choose one of the contending horses to score by. No driver shall come up in advance of said horse, nor shall he hold back, under penalty of a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$50, which shall be imposed and collected at once.

RULE 72. No driver shall be allowed to sponge out his horse or horses oftener than once in five times scoring.

RULE 73. If these requirements are not complied with on the part of any rider or driver, the starter may give the word without regard to the absence or position of the offending party or parties, but the offender may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension not to exceed one year.

RULE 74. In all cases the starting word or signal shall be given by the starter and in no instance shall a standing start be given unless so provided in the published conditions of the race.

RULE 75. No warning shall be necessary before inflicting fines or penalties for a violation of any of the provisions of these rules.

RULE 76. The horse winning a heat shall take the pole (or inside position) the succeeding heat, and all others shall take their positions in the order assigned them in judging the last heat. When two or more horses shall make a dead heat, the horses shall start for the succeeding heat in the same positions with reference to the pole that they occupied at the finish of the dead heat.

RULE 77. When entering the homestretch the foremost horse or horses shall keep the positions first selected; and the hindmost horse or horses, when there is sufficient room to pass on the inside or anywhere on the homestretch, without interfering with others, shall be allowed to do so.

RULE 78. Although a leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting his position on the homestretch, he shall not change either to the right or left during any part of the race, when another horse is so near him that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride; neither shall any horse, rider or driver, cross, jostle or strike another horse, rider or driver, nor swerve, or "carry him out," "sit down in front of him," or do any other act which constitutes what is popularly known as "helping" or which shall impede the progress of another horse.

RULE 79. In any heat wherein there shall be a violation of any of these restrictions, the offending horse shall not be entitled to win the heat, and he shall be placed behind all the unoffending horses in that heat. And if the Judges believe the forbidden action was intentional on the part of

the rider or driver, his horse may be ruled out, and such rider or driver may be fined not to exceed the amount of the purse or stake contended for, or he may be suspended or expelled.

HORSES BREAKING.

RULE 80. When any horse or horses break from their gait in trotting or pacing, their riders or drivers shall at once pull them to the gait in which they were to go the race, and any party failing to comply with this requirement, if he comes out ahead, shall lose the heat, and the next best horse shall win the heat; and whether such breaking horse comes out ahead or not, all other horses, not so offending, distanced or ruled out, shall be placed ahead of him in that heat, and the Judges shall have discretionary power to distance the offending horse or horses, and the rider or driver may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100, or by suspension not exceeding one year.

RULE 81. Should the rider or driver comply with the requirement of Rule 80, and the horse should gain by a break, twice the distance so gained shall be taken from him at the coming out; but this provision must not be so construed as to shield any trotting or pacing horse from punishment for running.

RULE 82. In case of any horse repeatedly breaking or running, or performing at a mixed gait, the Judges shall punish the horse so at fault by placing him last in the heat or by distancing him. A horse breaking four times in a heat may be regarded as repeatedly breaking, but nothing herein shall be construed into permitting a horse to make four or less number of breaks without being liable to the penalties prescribed. If, in the opinion of the Judges, a driver allows his horse to make repeated breaks for the purpose of fraudulently losing a heat, he shall be liable to the penalties elsewhere provided for fraud and fouls.

RULE 83. To assist in determining the matters contained in Rules 80, 81 and 82, it shall be the duty of one of the Judges to call out during the progress of a race every break made, designating by colors or name the horse making it and the character of the break, and a Judge or assistant shall at once note the fact in writing.

RULE 84. A horse breaking at or near the score shall be subject to no greater penalty than if he broke on any part of the track.

RELATIVE TO HEATS AND HORSES ELIGIBLE TO START.

RULE 85. In heats one, two, three or four miles, a horse not winning one heat in three shall not start for a fourth, unless such horse shall have made a dead heat. In heats, best three in five, a horse not winning a heat, or making a dead heat, in the first five shall not start for the sixth, unless otherwise stated in the published conditions, but horses so ruled out shall have a right to a share of the purse or premium, according to their rank at the close of their last heat.

RULE 86. A dead heat shall be counted in the race and shall be considered a heat which is undecided only as between the horses making it, and it shall be considered a heat that is lost by all the other horses contending therein; and the time made in a dead heat shall constitute a record or bar for each horse making such dead heat.

RULE 87. In heats best three in five, when two or more horses have each won two heats and a dead heat, or a heat and two dead heats, or three dead heats, they alone shall start in the next heat.

RULE 88. A horse prevented from starting by Rule 87 shall not be distanced, but ruled out, and shall be entitled to a share of the purse or premium according to his rank at the close of his last heat.

TIME BETWEEN HEATS.

RULE 89. The time between heats in mile heats, and in mile heats best three in five, shall be twenty-five minutes; and for two-mile heats, thirty minutes; and for three-mile heats, thirty-five minutes; and should there be a race of four-mile heats, the time shall be forty minutes.

RULE 90. Not more than three races shall be "sandwiched" in the performance on one day.

RULE 91. After the first heat the horses shall be called five minutes prior to the time of starting.

PASSING TO THE LEFT.

RULE 92. The rule of the road is reversed on the track; that is, horses meeting shall pass to the left.

HORSES PERMITTED ON THE TRACK.

RULE 93. Horses called for a race shall have the exclusive right of the course, and all other horses shall vacate the track at once, unless permitted to remain by the Judges.

TIME ALLOWED IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

RULE 94. In case of accidents, only so much time shall be allowed as the Judges may deem necessary and proper.

COLLISION OR INTERFERENCE.

RULE 95. In case of interference or collision, the party causing the same, whether willfully or otherwise, may be ruled out; and if the Judges find it was intentional or to aid fraud, the driver in fault shall be forthwith fined, suspended, or expelled, and his horse may be ruled out; but if necessary to defeat fraud, the Judges shall direct the offending horse to start again. If any horse impeded thereby comes in behind the distance flag, the Judges shall allow him to start again.

RULE 96. No horse but the offending one shall be ruled out in such a heat, except for foul driving.

RULE 97. The Judges may declare the deciding heat of a race no heat for interference, collision or fraud.

PLACING HORSES.

RULE 98. A horse must win a majority of the heats which are required by the conditions of the race to be entitled to the purse or stake; but if a horse shall have distanced all competitors in one heat, the race will then be concluded, and such horse shall receive the entire purse or stakes contended for, unless stipulated otherwise in the published conditions.

RULE 99. When more than one horse remains in a purse race entitled to be placed at the finish of the last heat, the second best horse shall receive the second premium, if there be any; and if there be any third or fourth premium, etc., for which no horse has won and maintained a specific place, the same shall go to the winner: Provided, that the number of premiums awarded shall not exceed the number of horses which started in the race.

RULE 100. The foregoing provisions shall always apply

in such cases, unless otherwise stated in the published conditions of the race.

RULE 101. In deciding the rank of horses other than the winner, as to 2nd, 3rd and 4th places, etc., to be assigned among such as remain in the race entitled to be placed at the conclusion of the last heat thereof, the several positions which have been assigned to each horse so contending shall be considered as to every heat in the race—that is, horses having won two heats, better than those winning one; a horse that has won a heat, better than a horse only making a dead heat; a horse winning one or two heats and making a dead heat, better than one winning an equal number of heats, but not making a dead heat; a horse winning a heat or making a dead heat and not distanced or ruled out in the race, better than a horse that has not won a heat or made a dead heat; a horse that has been placed "second" one heat, better than a horse that has been placed "third" any number of heats.

RULE 102. In races where the redistribution of a premium becomes necessary on account of a starter being ineligible, the horses in the race summary below such competitor shall be advanced one position in the race, and the premium redistributed in accordance with the positions in the correct summary.

RULE 103. When two or more horses appear equal in rank in the summary of the race, they shall share equally in the award of premiums won by them.

RULE 104. All races for four-year-olds and over, where no distance or way of going is specified, shall be trotted in harness, mile heats, three in five; for two and three-year-olds, mile heats, two in three; and for yearlings, mile dash.

DISTANCES.

RULE 105. In all heat races at a mile on mile tracks, 80 yards shall be a distance, except when eight or more start in a heat, then 100 yards shall be a distance. In all heat races at a mile on half-mile tracks, 100 yards shall be a distance, except when eight or more start in a heat, then 150 yards shall be a distance. In races of two-mile heats, 150 yards shall be a distance. In races of

three-mile heats, 220 yards shall be a distance. In races of four-mile heats, 290 yards shall be a distance. Half-mile tracks will be permitted to adopt the same distance as mile tracks if they so desire, but must advertise the change in their published conditions. Under no circumstances will any track be allowed to increase the distance established by this rule. In any heat or race distance may be waived by consent of the member and the starters.

RULE 106. All horses whose heads have not reached the distance-stand as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning-post shall be declared distanced, except in cases otherwise provided for; or the punishment of the leading horse by setting him back for running, when it shall be left to the discretion of the Judges.

RULE 107. A distanced horse is out of the race, and not entitled to any portion of the premium.

RANK BETWEEN DISTANCED HORSES.

RULE 108. Horses distanced in the first heat of a race shall be equal, but horses that are distanced in any subsequent heat shall rank as to each other in the order of the positions to which they were entitled at the start of the heat in which they were distanced.

TIME AND ITS RECORD.

RULE 109. In every public race, or performance against time, the time of each heat shall be accurately taken and placed in the record, and upon the decision of each heat, the time thereof shall be publicly announced by the Judges, except as provided in these rules concerning those heats which are not awarded to either of the leading horses.

RULE 110. No unofficial timing shall be announced or admitted to the record, but in any case involving alleged suppression of time, or false announcement of time, nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the Board of Appeals as to the evidence admissible.

RULE 111. In any case of alleged error in the record, announcement or publication, of the time made by a horse in a public race, the time so questioned shall not be changed to favor said horse or owner, except upon the sworn statement of the Judges and Timers who officiated in the race, and then only by order of the Board of Ap-

peals. The President of the American Trotting Association is authorized to act pending the action of the Board of Appeals.

HORSES TO BE TIMED.

RULE 112. The two leading horses shall be separately timed and if the heat is awarded to either, his time only shall be announced and be a record or bar as the case may be; and if the winning horse shall afterwards be ruled out of the race for fraud or ineligibility, he shall retain the record or bar acquired by the time so announced.

RULE 113. In case of a dead heat, the time shall constitute a record or bar for the horses making the dead heat, and if for any other cause the heat is not awarded to either of the leading horses, it shall be awarded to the next best horse, and no time shall be given out by the Judges or recorded against either horse; and the Judges may waive the application of the rule in regard to distance in that heat, except for foul riding or driving.

RULE 114. The time shall be taken from the pole horse, or from the horse that is selected to score by.

SUPPRESSION OF TIME.

RULE 115. In any public race or performance against time, if there shall be any intentional suppression or misrepresentation in either the record or the announcement of the time of a heat in the race, it shall be deemed fraudulent. Any horse winning a heat or making a dead heat wherein there was such a fraudulent suppression of time, together with the parties implicated in the fraud, shall by operation of the rules be thenceforth disqualified from the right to compete on the grounds of members; which disqualification may be removed only by order of the Board of Appeals, when, upon investigation, the Board shall believe that the constructive fraud was not premeditated, but only then upon a restitution or return to this Association of any premiums that under any circumstances have been awarded such horse on the grounds of members during the time of disqualification, and upon the payment of a fine of \$100, to go to this Association, the fine to apply to the horse regardless of any change in the ownership.

RULE 116. A fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 shall be imposed upon any member of this Association on whose grounds there shall be allowed any suppression of time as aforesaid; one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer upon recovery, and time shall be deemed to have been suppressed in any race, wherein a record of the same is not kept in writing, whether on associated tracks or others.

RULE 117. Any person who shall as Judge or Timer be guilty of fraudulent suppression of time in any public race shall be expelled.

PUBLIC RACES.

RULE 118. Any contest between horses for purse, premium, stake or wager, or involving admission fees, on any course and in the presence of the Judges and Timers, shall constitute a public race.

TIME RECORDS AND BARS.

(When time becomes a bar.)

RULE 119. A record can be made only in a public race, or in a performance against time, the horse to trot or pace a full mile according to rule; and the time must be taken by three Timers selected for the purpose, and the record of the race must be kept and signed by the Judges and Timers.

RULE 120. Time otherwise taken, on any track, whether short or not, shall be known as a bar, and shall constitute a bar the same as if regularly made over a track that was full measurement.

RULE 121. Records cannot be made or bars incurred in trials of speed where there is no pool selling, book making or other public betting on the event, no money competed for, no entrance charged or collected from competing horses, no admission fee charged at the gate or to the grand stand, and no privileges of any kind sold. Such performances shall not be considered public races. All Rules of this Association in so far as they conflict with this Rule are hereby repealed.

RULE 122. Any public race at a less distance than one mile, and exceeding half a mile, shall be regarded as irregular, and time made in any such race shall create a bar.

RULE 123. Time made on non-association tracks shall be records or bars, as the case may be; the same as if made over association tracks.

RULE 124. If it should appear to the Board of Appeals, upon investigation, that any record was fraudulently obtained, it shall be declared not a record but a bar.

WHEN TIME SHALL NOT BE A BAR.

RULE 125. Time made under the saddle, or on snow or ice, as well as time made when two or more horses are harnessed together, shall constitute a bar for races of the same character, but shall not be a bar for races of a different character; but time to wagon shall be a record or bar, as the case may be, in races of every character.

PERFORMANCES AGAINST TIME.

Performances against time must be conducted in accordance with the following Rules and Regulations:

RULE 126. Must be made at a regular meeting of a Society in membership with the National Trotting Association, or American Trotting Association, said performances to be conducted by the regular appointed Judges and Timers for the day, strictly in accordance with the Rules of said National or American Trotting Association adopted by the member.

RULE 127. No animal shall be permitted to start against time pending a heat or trial by another animal, nor until the result of such heat or trial shall have been duly announced.

RULE 128. Time shall be taken by three Timers engaged in the stand during the performance.

RULE 129. There shall be three Judges in the stand during such performances, who shall not act as official Timers.

RULE 130. No performance against time shall be earlier than 10 o'clock A. M.

RULE 131. There shall be no performance against time at a postponed or continued meeting, unless such postponement or continuance is made in accordance with the rules of the National or American Trotting Association to which the member belongs.

RULE 132. In performances against time the animal must start to equal or beat a specified time and a losing performance shall not constitute a record or a bar.

RULE 133. A regular meeting is hereby construed to mean a meeting advertised in at least one newspaper not less than one week before the commencement of said meeting, and at which meeting no less than two regular events are advertised for each day.

RULE 134. "Matches against time" will not be allowed.

RULE 135. Entries to "performances against time" must be made with the Secretary not later than seven P. M. the day before the performance, and must appear in the published program of the day, or if there is no printed program, then a written copy shall be posted conspicuously at the Judges' stand, and it shall be publicly announced by the Judges before the start.

RULE 136. In matches between horses of unequal age the conditions shall be determined by the age of the younger horse, unless otherwise agreed.

RULE 137. Pending the investigation of a reported record by either the National or American Trotting Association the reported record shall operate as a bar until the matter is adjusted.

RULE 138. The Presidents of the National Trotting Association, The American Trotting Association and The American Trotting Register Association, shall constitute a Board to determine the validity of all records disputed by The American Trotting Register Association.

COMPLAINTS BY RIDERS OR DRIVERS.

RULE 139. All complaints by riders or drivers, of any foul riding or driving, or other misconduct, must be made at the termination of the heat, and before the rider or driver dismounts or leaves his vehicle.

DECORUM.

RULE 140. Any owner, trainer, rider, driver, or attendant of a horse, or any other person who at any time and in any place shall use improper language to an officer of the course, or a Judge of a race, or a starter, or be guilty of any improper conduct toward such officers or Judges, or persons serving under their orders, such improper language or conduct having reference to acts and things connected with the administration of the course, or of any race thereon, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by suspension or expulsion.

RULE 141. If any owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of a horse, or any other person, at any time or place, shall commit an assault, or an assault and battery upon any rider or driver who shall ride or drive in a race by order of the Judges, or shall threaten to do bodily injury to any such substitute rider or driver, or shall address to such rider or driver language outrageously insulting, for or on account of his services as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by suspension or expulsion.

LOUD SHOUTING AND MISCONDUCT.

RULE 142. Loud shouting or other improper conduct is forbidden during the pendency of a heat, and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100, or by suspension.

RULE 143. Any misconduct during or in respect to a race, fraudulent in its nature or injurious to the character of the turf, although not specified in these rules, is forbidden, and is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100, suspension or expulsion.

RULE 144. Should a driver publicly state that he purposely lost a race, he shall be fined, suspended or expelled; should an owner state that he gave orders to the driver of his horse not to win a race, he shall be expelled on proof before the proper tribunal.

FINES.

RULE 145. All persons who shall have been fined under these rules, unless they pay the fines in full on the day when imposed or when demanded, shall be suspended until they are so paid or deposited with the American Trotting Association; and, if there shall be due, or shall thereafter become due, to such person from any member any sum whatever, so much thereof as is necessary to pay said fine shall be deducted, or if the amount shall be less, the same be applied on account thereof.

RULE 146. All fines which shall be paid to the Association or proprietor on whose grounds they were imposed shall by them be reported and paid, within two weeks after the meeting, to the American Trotting Association.

RULE 147. Any fine imposed by the National Trotting Association or its members shall, after due notice, be

recognized and enforced the same as like fines imposed by the American Trotting Association or its members. All collections of such fines shall be promptly paid to said National Trotting Association.

NO COMPROMISE OF PENALTIES BY JUDGES OR MEMBERS.

RULE 148. In no case shall there be any compromise or change on the part of the Judges or a member in the manner of punishment prescribed in the rules, and the same shall be strictly enforced; but a member may accept compromise settlements of its suspensions for entrance fees, and the penalties in such cases shall be reduced in proportion.

SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

RULE 149. Whenever the penalty of suspension is prescribed in these rules, if applied to a horse, it shall be construed to mean during the time of suspension an exclusion from the grounds of a member; and if applied to a person it shall be construed to mean a conditional withholding of all right or privileges to compete, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, or to ride, drive, train or assist on the course and grounds of the member. Provided, that an entry made by or for any person, or of any horse so disqualified, shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without any right to compete, unless the suspension is removed or the claim involved therewith is provided for in accordance with the Rules and Regulations; and further provided, that no horse shall have the right to compete while owned or controlled wholly or in part by a suspended person, and that any suspended person who shall ride or drive, or any suspended horse which shall perform in a race on the grounds of the member while the suspension remains in force and unprovided for, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

RULE 150. If no limit is fixed in an order of suspension and none is defined in the rule applicable to the case, the penalty shall be considered as limited to the season in which the order was issued.

RULE 151. Whenever the penalty of expulsion is prescribed in the rules, it shall be construed to mean uncon-

ditional exclusion and disqualification from any participation, either directly or indirectly, in the privileges and uses of the course and grounds of a member.

RULE 152. All persons and horses under expulsion for fraud by reputable trotting and running associations in this and foreign countries conducting races under established rules, and such persons and horses as shall hereafter be so expelled, shall stand expelled by The American Trotting Association. But the Board of Appeals may at any time, for good cause shown, remove or modify any such expulsion in so far as it affects this Association, and pending such action the President may do so temporarily.

RULE 153. Any member wilfully allowing the use of its track by a suspended or expelled man or horse, after notice from the Secretary of the American Trotting Association, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense, or suspension or expulsion.

RULE 154. Whenever either of these penalties has been imposed on any person or horse on the grounds of a member, written or printed notice thereof shall immediately be forwarded to the Secretary of the American Trotting Association, giving the name and residence of the person, and the color, sex and name of the horse, and stating the offense, and the character of punishment, when said Secretary shall transmit the information to the other members; and thereupon the offender thus punished shall suffer the same penalty and disqualification with each and every member. When such notices of suspension relate to unpaid entrance dues, the notice shall be accompanied by the original entry and the envelope bearing the postmark, if sent by mail.

RULE 155. All suspensions imposed for non-payment of entrance dues shall cease and become void by limitation at the expiration of six years.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

(See Chapter VIII. By-Laws.)

RULE 156. Appeals may be taken to the member in cases of suspension imposed by order of its Judges, or of an officer acting for the member, but members shall not remove or modify any fine imposed by the Judges of a race, or review any order of expulsion.

RULE 157. All decisions and ruling of the Judges of any race, and of the several associations and proprietors belonging to the American Trotting Association, may be appealed to the Board of Appeals, and shall be subject to review by such Board, upon facts and questions involving the proper interpretation and application of these rules, provided, that parties to be affected thereby shall be notified as the Board shall direct, of a time and place when such appeal will be acted on; and provided further, if the appeal relate to the decision of a race, immediate notice shall have been given to the Judges of the race of the intention to so appeal. The appellant shall also deposit \$5 for account of expenses incurred by this Association in connection with the same.

RULE 158. Any person who shall appeal from any order suspending him or his horse for non-payment of entrance money, or a fine, must deposit the amount claimed with this Association, who may thereupon issue a certificate or notice, through its Secretary, reinstating or relieving the party and his horse from such penalty, subject to the final action of the Board of Appeals; and any person who shall make deposit under this rule, or under protest, shall file with the Secretary of this Association, at the time, a sworn statement of the grounds of appeal or protest, in the absence of which the protest or appeal shall be regarded as and become void, and the deposit may be administered as a payment applicable to the claim involved.

RULE 159. In any case of deposit with any member of this Association for account of any claim of another member, or on account of any claim of which notice has been furnished from the office of this Association, the deposit shall be forwarded within two weeks after the close of the meeting, to the office of this Association, to be placed in the Trust Fund, pending appropriate action thereon; and it shall be the duty of the member receiving any such deposit to notify the Secretary of this Association of the same by telegraph when possible, otherwise by mail, within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the deposit; such deposit shall immediately relieve the suspended person and horse from said suspension. The officer receiving said deposit shall give therefor a duplicate receipt, one of which

the depositor shall send by mail to the Secretary of this Association, and the other shall, upon presentation to any other member, be conclusive evidence that the suspension mentioned therein has been removed. If the said member fails to forward such deposit to the American Trotting Association, as required herein, the said member, the President, Secretary, and all of its officers, shall be suspended until the amount is accounted for, together with a penalty of 25 per cent. thereon.

RULE 160. In case of appeal to the American Trotting Association, where the disposition of money or other prize is concerned, and which is not otherwise specifically defined by these rules, such money or prize must be deposited with this Association pending the decision of the Board of Appeals.

REHEARINGS.

RULE 161. All applications for rehearing of any question or matter decided by the Board of Appeals must be made to the President upon a verified petition, showing good grounds therefor, within sixty days after the notice of such decision shall be mailed to parties applying for such re-argument, by the Secretary of The American Trotting Association, and the President may grant said application upon such terms as he may deem just or refuse the same.

AGE OF HORSE—HOW RECKONED.

RULE 162. The age of a horse shall be reckoned from the first day of January of the year of foaling.

COLTS AND FILLIES—EQUALLY ELIGIBLE TO ENTER.

RULE 163. All colts and fillies shall be eligible alike to all premiums and stakes for animals of their age, unless specially excluded by the conditions imposed; but shall not be eligible to stakes or premiums given for animals of a greater age, unless specially provided for in the published conditions.

GREEN HORSE.

RULE 164. A green horse is one that has never trotted or paced for premiums or money or against time either double or single.

RACES MADE AND "NO HOUR NAMED."

RULE 165. All races shall be started at 2 o'clock P. M. from the 1st day of April to the 15th day of September, and after that date at 1 o'clock P. M. until the season closes, unless otherwise provided.

RACE MADE TO "GO AS THEY PLEASE."

RULE 166. When a race is made to "go as they please," it shall be construed that the performance shall be in harness, to wagon or under the saddle; but after the race is commenced no change shall be made in the mode of going, and the race shall be deemed to have commenced when the horses appear on the track.

RACE MADE TO GO "IN HARNESS."

RULE 167. When a race is made to go "in harness," it shall be construed to mean that the performance shall be to a sulky.

PERFORMANCES AGAINST TIME.

RULE 168. When a horse performs against time, it shall be proper to allow any other horse to accompany him in the performance, but not to be harnessed with or in any way attached to him.

RULE 169. In performances against time, the starters shall be entitled and limited to three trials (unless expressly stipulated to the contrary), which shall be on the same day—the time between trials to be the same as the time between heats in similar distances. In such trials there shall be no recall after the word is given.

HORSES SOLD WITH ENGAGEMENTS.

RULE 170. The seller of a horse shall have the right to pay up and close his engagements, according to rule, unless they are assumed by the buyer, as herein provided.

RULE 171. When a horse is sold with his engagements, either at public or private sale, all penalties growing out of said engagements shall attach to the horse, and to the purchaser, as well as the original nominator; provided, that written notice, signed by both parties, be furnished the Secretaries of all associations with which the horse

has engagements, ordering transfer of same to the purchaser, and giving his name in full, with his postoffice address.

STAKE.

RULE 172. A stake is a race open to all complying with the published conditions, for which the prize is the total amount of money contributed by the nominators, all of which belongs to the winner or winners, unless otherwise provided in the published conditions.

GUARANTEED STAKE.

RULE 173. Is the same as a stake (see Rule 172), with a guarantee by the party opening it, that the sum shall not be less than the amount named, but does not entitle the giver to any excess, unless so stipulated in the published conditions.

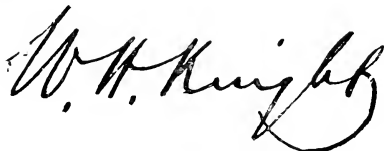
SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

RULE 174. The American Trotting Association shall not collect suspensions for members that default in the payment of their purses or stakes, and the President, Secretary and other officers of such member, upon conviction thereof by the Board of Appeals, shall be fined, suspended or expelled, and the President of the American Trotting Association is authorized to act pending the action of the Board of Appeals. In such cases the suspensions of such derelict associations shall be collected by The American Trotting Association and applied pro rata to the payment of the said unpaid purses and stakes, provided, a duly verified claim for such unpaid premiums is filed with the Secretary of the American Trotting Association within thirty (30) days of the close of the meeting. No suspended member or members which have failed to pay premiums shall have authority to collect or cancel a suspension without the consent of the President of the American Trotting Association or Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals shall have the power to suspend officers of associations which fail to pay their dues.

RULE 175. The Secretary of this Association shall furnish to the Secretary of the American Trotting Register Association a certified copy of the summaries of all races

and performances against time, and of all the races occurring on the tracks of members as soon as possible after the receipt by him of said summaries, at the cost for copying same.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Rules and Regulations of THE AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION, adopted May 6, 1902.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "W. H. Knight". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "K" and a long, sweeping underline.

Secretary.

CHANGES IN THE BY-LAWS AND RULES OF
THE AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION,
ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1904.

Published separate so as to show at a glance the new rules.

Strike out Sections 3 and 4 of the By-Laws and insert in their place the following:

Section 3. Its affairs shall be managed by a Board of seven Directors, who shall be elected at the Biennial Congress of 1904, as follows:

Three Directors for a period of two years and four Directors for a period of four years, and biannually thereafter; and they shall hold their office until the close of the meeting of the Board of Appeals, following the Congress, at which such election is held.

Section 4. The Board shall organize by the election of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The last two offices may be held by one and the same person, who need not be a member of the Board.

Also strike out Section 6.

Change Rule 1 to read: Rule 1—Mandate. Sec. 1. All trotting and pacing over courses represented by membership in "The American Trotting Association" shall be governed by the following rules:

Note.—To this should be added "and by the By-Laws."

Amend Rule 2 so as to read: Entries, Rule 2. All entries must be made in writing, signed by the owner or his authorized agent; and, within the time appointed for closing, they must be addressed and forwarded according to the published conditions, or deposited with the Secretary or other person authorized to receive them. "The entry shall give the name and address of the owner, and if signed by an agent, the name and address of said agent, also, the name and color of the horse, whether a stallion, gelding or mare, the name of the sire and the name of the dam, if known; if unknown, it shall be so stated in the entry. If any of these requirements are not complied with, the offending party shall be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$50 for each offense, and if the facts are falsely stated, for the purpose of deception, the guilty party shall be fined, suspended or expelled."

Amend Rule 3 so as to read: Rule 3. All entries not actually received by the member, as aforesaid, at the hour of closing, shall be ineligible, except entries by letter bearing postmark not later than the day of closing, or entries notified by telegraph, the telegram to be actually received at the office of sending at or before the hour of closing, such telegram to state the color, sex and name of the horse, and the class to be entered, also to give the name and residence of the party making the entry.

After Rule 5 a new rule, as follows: "A nominator is liable for entrance on each horse entered in a purse race or stake."

Amend Rule 13 so as to read: A horse shall not be eligible to start in a race that has acquired a record or bar one second or more faster than the class advertised prior to the closing of the entries for the race, unless otherwise specified in the published conditions. Fractions of a second shall be considered in determining eligibility; that is, a horse acquiring a record or bar of 2:29 and a fraction is eligible to the 2:30 class.

Divide Rule 14 as follows: Rule 14. A horse shall not be eligible if the time specified has been beaten by him at a greater distance; that is, a horse having made two miles in five minutes, shall take a record of 2:30 and be eligible for a 2:30 race, but not for a race limited to horses of a slower class than that.

New Rule. In mixed races, trotting and pacing, a horse must be eligible to the class at both gaits and it must be stated in the entry at which gait the horse will perform.

Cut out Rules 15, 16 and 17. Covered by Revised Rule 2.

Cut out Rule 21. Covered by Revised Rule 2.

Amend Rule 22 so as to read: Rule 22. If the nominator is not the owner he shall give his own name and residence and the name and residence of the owner with the nomination, or he shall be subject to a fine if the owner is disqualified, such fine to be not less than \$50, or more than \$100.

Amend Rule 23 so as to read: Rule 23. Whenever the nominator is personally unknown to the officers of the course, if required, he shall establish his identity by sufficient references or evidence. In case of demand for identification, the identity or eligibility of every entry shall be established to the satisfaction of the judges or member. Drivers, owners and others shall have the right at all times to give information to the judges of frauds or wrongs perpetrated or attempted against the Association without incurring penalty for such action. If the judges are not satisfied in regard to said identity and eligibility, before or after the start, all pools and bets on said horse or race may be declared off; if so declared off it shall be publicly announced from the stand. In such cases if the horse is not identified and his eligibility not established within thirty days, he shall be barred from winning, unless the case is appealed or referred to the Board of Appeals. Premiums withheld under this Rule shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Trotting Association, to be by him retained awaiting the result of an investigation by the members of the Board of Appeals. Any premium which is withheld from a disqualified man or horse, and which is not distributable under the rules to another entry in the race, shall revert to the member.

Amend Rule 30 by making the word "Associate" in the second line read "associated" and by cutting out the words "is to come off" in the fourth line.

Amend Rule 32 so as to read: Fraudulent entries or meddling with horses. Rule 32. Any person found guilty of making a fraudulent entry of any horse, or of disguising a horse with intent to conceal his identity, or being in any way concerned in such a transaction, shall be expelled.

After Rule 33 insert two new Rules as follows: If any person be guilty of, or shall conspire with any other person for the commission of, or shall connive at any other person being guilty of any corrupt or fraudulent practice in relation to racing in this or any other country; or who shall have administered a drug or stimulant internally or by hypodermic method prior to or during the progress of a race, or who shall have used appliances electrical or mechanical other than the ordinary whip and spur shall be fined, suspended or expelled according to the gravity of the offense."

Section 4. "It appearing to the satisfaction of the Judges that a horse in a race is affected by drugs or stimulants internally or hypodermically administered, or has during the race been subjected to electrical or mechanical appliances other than the whip or spur, shall be ruled out at once and suspended or expelled."

Amend Rule 43 by making the figures "\$100" in the eighth line of the Rule read "\$500."

Amend Rule 44 so as to read: Rule 44. Nominators having two or more entries in one race shall notify the Secretary of the course as provided for in Rule 43, which they will start. This rule shall not be construed to relieve nominators from payment or entries that are drawn.

Change Rule 52 by adding the word "double" before "teams," in the third line.

Amend Rule 54 so as to read: Selection of Judges and Timers. Rule 54. In every exhibition, race or performance against time over the course of a member, the presiding officer or manager of the member shall choose or authorize the selection of three (3) competent Judges for the day or race, who shall understand the rules of this Association, and shall rigidly enforce the same; and all their decisions shall be subject to and in conformity with said rules. A starter may be employed, and he or the Judge selected to do the starting shall have control of the horses and drivers, under the rules, with the approval of the Judges, from the first score in every heat until the word "Go" is given. There shall be three competent Timers appointed by the President or Manager of the member, who shall take the time of each heat, and time so taken shall be announced and recorded in conformity with these rules.

Amend Rule 55 by adding after the word "Appeals" on the last line the words, "Fined or expelled."

Amend Rule 58 so as to read: Authority of Judges. Rule 58. The Judges of the day or race shall have authority, while presiding, to appoint Distance Flagmen and Paroles; to inflict fines and penalties, as prescribed by these rules; to determine all questions of fact relating to the race over which they preside; to decide respecting any matters of difference between parties to the race, or any contingent matter which shall arise, such as are not otherwise provided for in these rules; and they may declare pools and bets "off" in case of fraud, no appeal to be allowed from their decision in that respect, but all of their decisions shall be in strict conformity with the rules, or with the principles thereof. When pools or bets are declared off for fraud, the guilty parties shall be fined, suspended or expelled. They shall have control over the horses about to start, and the riders or drivers and assistants of the horses, and in the absence of other provisions in these rules, they shall have authority to punish by fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion, any such person who shall fail to obey their orders or the rules.

Amend Rule 60 to read: Flagmen and Patrols. Rule 60. In all races or heats there shall be Distance Flagmen appointed by the Judges of the race or by those in authority. They shall remain in the distance-stand during the heats, and immediately after each heat shall repair to the Judges' stand and report to the Judges what horse or horses are behind the flag, and all foul or improper conduct, if any has occurred under their observation. The Judges of the race shall determine what horses are distanced.

Amend Rule 62 to read: Powers and Duties of Judges and Timers. Rule 62. The Judges shall be in the stand fifteen minutes before the time for starting the race; they shall determine the positions of the horses by lot, and inform each rider or driver of his place before starting.

Amend Rule 63 by making the word "Flagman," in the third line of the Rule, read "Flagmen."

After Rule 66 insert the following new Rules:

"After each heat the drivers or riders shall come to the Judges' stand and not dismount or leave their vehicles without permission of the Judges, and no driver or rider shall be changed after starting in a race except by order or permission of the Judges."

Amend Rule 76 by striking out the word "Judges" in the fourth line of the rule.

Amend Rule 78 by striking out the words "or" in the ninth and tenth line of the Rule and inserting the words "nor" in lieu thereof.

Amend Rule 84 by inserting the word "other" after the word "any" in the second line of the Rule.

Amend Rule 89 so as to read: Rule 89. The time between heats for either mile heats or for mile heats, best three-in-five, shall be twenty-five minutes; and for two-mile heats, thirty minutes; and for three-mile

heats, thirty-five minutes; and should there be a race of four-mile heats, the time shall be forty minutes. the track shall pass to the left."

Amend Rule 98 by striking out the word "stipulated" in the sixth line of the rule and inserting the word "provided" in lieu thereof.

Amend Rule 102 by striking out the word "correct" in the last line of the Rule and inserting the word "corrected" in lieu thereof.

Amend Rule 109 by adding the words "or posted" after the word "announced" in the fourth line.

Amend Rule 116 so as to read: Rule 116. A fine not to exceed \$500 shall be imposed upon any member of this Association on whose grounds there shall be allowed any suppression of time as aforesaid; and time shall be deemed to have been suppressed in any race wherein a record of the same is not kept at the time in writing, whether on associated tracks or others.

Amend Rule 119 by cutting out the words "selected for the purpose" in the fourth line of the Rule.

Place Rule 121 after Rule 125.

Amend Rule 122 so as to read: Rule 122. Any public race at a less distance than one mile, and exceeding half a mile, shall be regarded as irregular, and the time made at any such distance shall create a bar.

Amend Rule 125 so as to read: When Time Shall Not be a Bar. Rule 125. Time made under the saddle, or on snow or ice, as well as time made when two or more horses are harnessed together, shall constitute a bar for races of the same character, but shall not be a bar for races of a different character; time made to wagon shall be a record or bar, as the case may be, in races of every character.

Amend Rule 127 by adding the words "or posted."

Amend Rule 129 by making the word "performances" in the last line read "performance."

Amend Rule 133 so as to read: Rule 133. A regular meeting is hereby constructed to mean a meeting advertised in at least one newspaper in the vicinity, not less than one week before the commencement of said meeting, and at which meeting no less than two public races are advertised for each day.

Immediately after Rule 147 insert new Rule as follows: "All fines and other penalties imposed by the Judges shall be announced from the stand and recorded in the Judges' Book."

Amend Rule 148 by cutting out the word "a" in the second line; also the word "and" in the third line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "but."

Amend Rule 149 so as to read: No horse shall have the right to compete while owned or controlled wholly or in part by a suspended, expelled or disqualified person. An entry made by or for a person or of a horse suspended, expelled or disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted without the right to compete, unless the penalty is removed or the claim

involved therewith is provided for in accordance with the Rules and Regulations. A suspended or disqualified person who shall ride or drive, or a suspended or disqualified horse which shall perform in a race on the grounds of a member while the suspension or disqualification remains in force and unprovided for, shall be fined not less than \$50, nor more than \$100, for each offense.

Amend Rule 151 by striking out the word "the" in the second line and inserting the word "these" in lieu thereof.

Amend Rule 153 so as to read: Rule 153. Any member wilfully allowing the use of its track by an expelled man or horse, after notice from the Secretary of the American Trotting Association, shall, together with its President, Secretary and other officers, be subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense, or suspension or expulsion.

Amend Rule 155 by inserting the words "fines and" after the word "all" in the first line.

Amend Rule 158 so as to read: Rule 158. Any person who shall appeal from any order suspending him or his horse for non-payment of entrance money, or a fine, may deposit the amount claimed with this Association, who may thereupon issue a certificate of notice, through its Secretary, reinstating or relieving the party and his horse from such penalty, subject to the final action of the Board of Appeals; and any person who shall make deposit under this rule, or under protest, shall file with the Secretary of this Association, within thirty days of date of deposit, a sworn statement of the grounds of appeal or protest, in the absence of which the protest or appeal shall be regarded as and become void, and the deposit may be administered as a payment applicable to the claim involved.

Amend Rule 161 by striking out the word "sixty" in the fourth line, and inserting the word "twenty" in lieu thereof.

Place Rules 168 and 169 immediately after Rule 135, and in Rule 169 immediately after the word "beats" on the fifth line, use the word "at" in place of "the."

Amend Rule 173 by striking out the word "as" in the fourth line and inserting the word "otherwise" in lieu thereof.

Also the following new Rule to come immediately after the present Rule 125:

Amateur Driving Clubs in membership with this Association shall not be considered as regular members who give public meetings, and their matinees shall be considered as only "trials of speed," but they shall be amenable for any violation of the Rules.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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LEADING PROGENITORS OF SPEED.

The following table indicates the number of the 2:30 performers, number of performers sired by sons and the number produced by the daughters of the different sires mentioned at the close of 1903:

	No. in 2:30 list	Daughters produced	Sons sired
Aberdeen, by Hambletonian.....	52	136	51
Administrator 2:29½, by Hambletonian	16	50	63
Adrian Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22...	59	44	26
Alcantara 2:23, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22...	154	249	65
Alcyone 2:27, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22....	59	379	50
Allerton 2:09¾, by Jay Bird 2:31¾....	117	14	6
Almont, by Alexander Abdallah.....	37	587	133
Almont 2:29, by Almont.....	22	49	23
Almont 2:26, by Almont.....	47	10	58
Altamont, by Almont.....	50	29	6
Ambassador 2:21½, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22	69	62	23
Anteo 2:16½, by Electioneer.....	51	58	17
Ashland Wilkes 2:17¼, by Red Wilkes 2:40	87	37	8
Axtell 2:12, by William L.....	85	38	17
Baron Wilkes 2:18, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22	110	202	41
Bashaw, by Black Hawk.....	17	64	42
Belmont, by Alexander's Abdallah....	59	652	120
Blue Bull, by Blue Bull.....	60	137	170
Bourbon Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22.	97	129	31
Brown Hal 2:12½, by Tom Hal.....	59	73	12
Brown Wilkes 2:21¼, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22	51	29	9
C. F. Clay 2:18, by Calibana.....	60	24	21
Chimes 2:30¼, by Electioneer.....	76	31	19
Delmarch 2:11½, by Hambrino 2:21¼..	50	4	1
Dexter Prince, by Kentucky Prince...	611	16	9
Dictator, by Hambletonian.....	59	292	109
Direct 2:05½, by Director 2:17.....	54	2	..
Director 2:17, by Dictator.....	58	134	41
Edward Everett, by Hambletonian....	13	118	18
Egbert, by Hambletonian.....	85	118	60
Egmont, by Belmont.....	42	52	24
Egotist 2:22½, by Electioneer.....	47	72	5
Electioneer, by Hambletonian.....	169	1,129	121
Electrite 2:28½, by Electioneer.....	54	1	9
Elyria 2:25¼, by Mambrino King.....	74	6	1
Gambetta Wilkes 2:19¼, by Geo. Wilkes	141	154	30
Gen. Washington, by Gen. Knox 2:31½	15	69	20

Geo. Wilkes 2:22, by Hambletonian...	83	2,645	179
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Guy Wilkes 2:15¼, by Geo. Wilkes 2:22	83	154	39
Hambletonian, by Abdallah.....	40	1,707	117
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Jay Gould 2:21½, by Hambletonian...	29	53	73
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Lord Russell, by Harold.....	32	84	19
Louis Napoleon, by Volunteer.....	31	158	61
McKinney 2:11¼, by Alcyone 2:27....	57	7	3
Magna Charta 2:33½, by Morgan Eagle	5	1	57
Mambrino Chief, by Mambrino Paymaster	6	96	24
Mambrino King, by Mambrino Patchen	69	150	85
Mambrino Pilot, by Mambrino Chief..	9	51	20
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Robert McGregor 2:17½, by Major Edsall	101	178	96
St. Bel, by Electioneer.....	56	29	5
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Sultan 2:24, by The Moore 2:37.....	52	110	44
The Moor 2:37, by Clay Pilot.....	6	63	26
Tom Hal Jr., by Tom Hal (Kittrell's).	16	96	17
Victor Bismark, by Hambletonian.....	31	92	23
Wedgewood 2:19, by Belmont.....	36	69	29
Wilkes Boy 2:24½, by George Wilkes 2:22	79	90	29
William L., by George Wilkes 2:22....	10	125	21
Wilton 2:19¼, by George Wilkes 2:22.	117	48	24

Woodford Mambrino 2:21½, by Mambrino Chief	13	168	43
Young Jim, by George Wilkes 2:22....	46	63	48
Young Rolfe 2:21¼, by Tom Rolfe 2:33½	9	58	8

To show the leading sires at a glance, either as sires of speed performers themselves or through their sons and daughters, the following table will be interesting:

Sires of 2:30 performers:

Onward	178	Simmons	119
Nutwood	169	Allerton	117
Red Wilkes.....	166	Wilton	117
Electioneer	160	Baron Wilkes.....	110
Alcantara	154	Sidney	100
Gambetta Wilkes.....	144	Robert McGregor.....	101
Pilot Medium	122		

2:30 performers sired by sons:

George Wilkes	2,645	Onward	554
Hambletonian	1,707	Happy Medium.....	391
Electioneer	1,129	Alcyone	379
Nutwood	885	Dictator	292
Belmont	652	Harold	265
Almont	587	Jay Bird	239
Red Wilkes	576		

2:30 performers out of daughters:

Nutwood	122	Bashaw	120
George Wilkes.....	179	Electioneer	121
Blue Bull	170	Happy Medium.....	116
Red Wilkes.....	156	Dictator	109
Mambrino Patchen....	152	Harold	108
Almont	133	Robert McGregor.....	96
Onward	126		

FAST MILE BY QUARTERS.

TROTTING—FASTEST MILES

	¼	½	¾	mile.
Lou Dillon, (mare).....	30	59¼	1:28½	1:58½
Maj. Delmar, (gelding).....	30	1:00	1:39¾	1:59¾
Time by quarters:				
Lou Dillon.....	30	29½	29	30
Major Delmar.....	30	30	29¾	29¾

PACING—THREE FASTEST MILES.

	¼	½	¾	mile.
Dan Patch, (stallion).....	29	58	1:27¼	1:56¼
Prince Alert (gelding).....	29¼	58	1:26¼	1:57
Dariel, (mare).....	29½	59½	1:29	2:00½
Time by quarters:				
Dan Patch.....	29	29	29¼	29
Prince Alert.....	29¼	28¾	28¼	30¾
Dariel.....	29½	30	29½	31¼

FASTEST MILE TO WAGON.

Dan Patch, (pacer).....	29½	58½	1:28	1:57½
Lou Dillon, (trotter).....	29½	59¼	1:29½	2:00
Time by quarters:				
Dan Patch.....	29½	29	29½	29¼
Lou Dillon.....	29½	29½	30¼	30½

HALF MILE PACING TO SULKEY.

Dan Patch, (pacer).....	28½	56
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HALF MILE TROTTING TO WAGON.

Lou Dillon, (trotter).....	27¾	58½
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TROTTING TEAM TO WAGON.

The Monk and Equity.....	32¼	1:04	1:36	2:08
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MILE PACING—HALF MILE TRACK.

Dan Patch.....	30½	1:01	1:32¼	2:03
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MILE TROTTING—HALF MILE TRACK.

Cresceus.....	32	1:04	1:36½	2:08¼
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MILE TROTTING TO HIGH WHEEL SULKY.

Lou Dillon.....	32¼	1:04	1:35	2:05
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SHAKESPEARE'S IDEAL HORSE.

In the beautiful poem of "Venus and Adonis," written about 1590, William Shakespeare thus described his ideal of a perfect horse—the horse of Adonis:

Look, when a painter would surpass the life

In limning out a well-proportion'd steed,
His art with nature's workmanship at strife,

As if the dead the living should exceed;

So did this horse excel a common one

In shape, in courage, color, pace and bone.

Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.

Broad breast, full eye, small head and nostril wide,

High crest, short ears, straight legs and passing strong.

Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide;

Look, what a horse should have he did not lack,

Save a proud rider on so proud a back.

Sometimes he scuds far off, and there he stares;

Anon he starts at stirring of a feather;

To bid the wind a base he now prepares,

And when he run or fly they know not whether;

For through his mane and tail the high wind sings,

Fanning the hairs, who wave like feather'd wings.

CHAPTER V.

CARE OF THE FEET—BOOTING AND SHOEING.

The oft repeated phrase "no foot, no horse" has so much of truth in it that we cannot refrain from giving a chapter on this important subject, despite the fact that many valuable hints have been given on the subject in the chapters preceding this.

F. J. Berry, a life long horseman, has this to say on the subject:

The proper shoeing of horses is very important. There have been many articles written about blacksmiths tucking horses feet in shoeing, and one would think by the many articles written that blacksmiths are the most ignorant class of people, and not in any way master of the business, and in some cases this may be true as we think there are quite a good many bunglers at the business, but we think this rule does not apply in general. To the contrary we think the average blacksmith who has had many years experience in the shoeing of horses becomes familiar with all the requirements of the shoe in protecting the horse's foot, and should know far more about the subject than many writers setting down to write, or the person who has had no experience whatever but has merely heard it said that blacksmiths ruin horses' feet, starting out by writing several columns advancing their own ideas and a theory of hearsay not that which is based on experience and scientific principles.

We have had many years' experience in raising, training, handling as dealers of all classes of horses and have made it a practice, when having fine horses shod, to go with the horses to the shop and tell the

smith what is wanted, and when the old shoe is removed from the foot see that the crest is pared perfectly level with the sole of the foot, and that the frog is not touched at all, neither the sole in an average case, and that the crest is brought down on a level with the sole and is made perfectly level from toe to heel, and both inside and outside of the hoof the same height. Then see that the shoe is fitted to the foot and as light in weight as the horse can wear and be properly balanced, when the shoe is perfectly level it will lie on the horse's foot perfectly tight on the outside edge and all the way around.

We never allow the hot shoe to lie on the hoof to burn it, but bevel the shoe inside of the nail holes so it will not touch the sole of the foot, thus giving it bearing equally all the way around outside of the nail holes, except the inside quarter at the heel, this we give a light bearing; this in all cases being the thinnest part of the hoof and should be protected as much as possible. If the heel of the shoe should lie hard on the inside quarter of the foot it would very likely bruise the heel and cause corns, which would have ruinous effect upon the horse's foot.

In all cases allow the frog to come down to the ground to take a frog bearing at every step if possible and carry its part of the weight.

As long as a good healthy frog can be kept to do its work in this matter there will be no contracted heels or pinched feet, and as long as the shoe is set with care, as above described, the horse will never have any corns or sore feet.

While watching the smith and giving him our ideas, we have learned from him many things of interest which have proved beneficial to us.

One of the most intelligent smiths we have ever met, and one who comes as near doing a perfect job as a shoer, said to us he had made the horse's foot a study for many years and we believe this agrees with the old maxim that "practice makes perfect."

In all cases keep the horse's feet moist; clay floors or gravel floors in stalls are preferable. Keep the

horse's feet packed at night with oil meal made of half wheat bran mixed with water; let the horse go out in the dewy grass, if possible, if not, and the horse is stabled a good deal where he cannot get the moisture, use swabs on his feet made of felt, dip in water and buckle around the corneal joints, thus keeping the hair wet where the horn grows out, making the hoof, when kept moist and soft, grow in a healthy condition.

If the horse is used through the day wash the feet in all cases on coming in and put on the wet swabs over night again.

Now if the horse's feet have been neglected and allowed to dry up, causing the growth of the horn to stop, feet to contract as they always will when not kept moist, in a growthy, healthy condition, and perhaps being badly shod, corns in the feet, thus nearly ruined as you will find this to be the case with the large portion of horses stabled for a number of years, having only ordinary or but little care; or have stood in idleness on dry hard floors until the feet have become dry and hard like flint; in these cases the horse must be shod properly, giving the right bearing, corns must be trimmed out and that portion of the foot eased from the pressure; the feet soaked in cold water one-half hour each day, never using any hot water, as hot water kills the life of the horn, making it harder instead of softening it; for instance, put a piece of horn in hot water, lay it out in the sun, it will become hard and dry, breaking almost as glass. Thus hot water should never be used on a horse's foot, although tepid as has been set in the sun about the temperature of the air, would be preferable. Rain water is much the best as it is soft, having no lime, like the lake or well water, and has much better effect on the foot. A soap poultice can be used with the best result. A half pint of soft soap, or bar soap can be used, to about one quart of water, thickening with wheat bran until just hard enough for a poultice. Stand the horse's foot in the center of a rubrag, place the poultice all around the

hoof at the edge of the hair from an inch to one and a half thick, bring the rubrag up over it, winding outside the rubrag with strips of cloth until secured on the foot and made thick with cloths outside the poultice, keeping the poultice from drying and giving the desired effect of softening the flesh at the edge of the hair causing the hoof to grow. Thus keeping up the treatment of poulticing and soaking until the front feet are about grown with new hoofs.

The horse can be worked every day, if necessary while going through the process, but if not used might improve faster, but the grain or feed must be reduced as fed high upon grain and not working would have a tendency to increase the fever in the feet, therefore it would be as well to take away the grain, and feed with good hay and bran mash occasionally while remaining idle.

This treatment of course is for the front feet, as the hind feet will always take care of themselves and the horse never gets lame from corns or contractions of the hind feet.

All horses should be shod every three or four weeks and the shoe should not be allowed to remain longer without resetting, and cannot without injury to the feet.

Great care should be taken in shoeing speedy horses, to have the horse rightly balanced, to make the action true and even. Horses inclined to be a little double or mixed gaited require more weight upon the front feet; the usual and better way to do this is to balance the horse with toe weights and this must be used according to the judgment of the driver and gradually worked off as the horse becomes more pure gaited. All horses should be made to go as light as possible, and as they make speed it takes less weight to balance them. If a horse is obliged to carry heavy shoes in front and it is desired to reduce them, let the horse wear the shoes until well worn and then replace by new shoes, the weight of the ones taken off, in this way the horse's shoes can be reduced to any weight desired without throwing

the horse out of balance. In all cases where it can be done the front shoe should not weigh more than eight ounces each, and the hind shoe six ounces each, even lighter than this would be better, provided the horse worked right and still proved to be properly balanced. Some horses trot much faster with long toes, while others with about the same kind of a gait, go much better with toes short. All these things are a matter of judgment, and learned through close observation and practice. If a horse has to wear toe weights reduce them as he makes speed and becomes pure gaited until they can be taken entirely off, if possible, as the lighter the horse can go the more speed he will make and the more heats he can go without tiring; this is one of the most essential points in a race-horse, and upon his racing qualities depends his value more than upon his speed.

MR. BONNER'S VIEWS.

Probably no man living has given the question of shoeing and the horse's foot as much study as Robert Bonner, and his views on the subject as given by a New York *Herald* reporter and reprinted below, must be of interest. Said the owner of Maud S. and Sunol:

In the first place, the great secret of successful shoeing is—keep the foot level. A true hoof usually a sound hoof, and this simple rule is universally ignored. Keep the foot level, there is the condensed lore of a hundred veterinary colleges in that sentence.

Now, as to the dreaded navicular disease. No man can tell, or ever will be able to tell, whether a horse has navicular disease or not, unless he dissects the foot. Fully two-thirds of the alleged navicular diseases are merely sufferings caused by improper shoeing. Why, when Dr. Lewis A. Sayre brought his handsome mare, Fanny Miller, to me she had been lame for months. I examined her, drove her to the blacksmith's and had her shoes taken off, her hoof trimmed and the shoes reset. The mare was all right immediately and has never taken a lame step since, yet before that one of the most prominent veter-

inarians in the city advised Dr. Sayre to get rid of her, as he said she would never be well again.

There's another point upon which the veterinary authorities unanimously agree, and upon which they are entirely all wrong.

That's a sweeping statement, isn't it? But it is truth itself.

Prof. Williams, even, the British text book writer, errs with the rest when he says that if you raise the heels of a horse's shoes you raise the animal's ankle and if you raise the toe you depress the ankle. I've proved that it's wrong over and over again. Anyone reading this theory would think it reasonably and apparently correct, but when you get the bones of a horse's leg, from the knee down, and test the theory you will see at once that it is and must be fallacious from the conformation of the horse's bones. Therefore, when you raise the heel you depress the ankle and when you raise the toe you raise the ankle also, all the colleges and gilded faculties in the world notwithstanding.

About spavin? Well, here's my opinion regarding it. It's far too common, and is brought about by the cruel and gross neglect on the part of the people whose duty it is to look after horses. It is absolutely impossible—absolutely impossible—for a horse to throw out a spavin unless he is too long in the toe. The prevention, therefore, is the easiest of matters.

A general misconception is the popular impression that a running or trotting horse lands on the ground flat footed. This should be corrected, for a man should know exactly how the foot works. In both running and trotting, as the foot lands, first the heel strikes the ground, then the toe—two distinct motions, and so wonderfully quick that the foot seems to land flat.

I repeat and emphasize the point—keep the feet level. For instance, strained tendons are most common, and the horse is obliged to limp, the pain is so great, and there can be no pleasure in riding or driving a horse that is suffering at every step he takes.

The most common cause of distress is the fact of one side of the shoe being higher than the other. This strains the sesamoid ligament on the low side. The average veterinaries will bathe and blister for this. The absurdity of this is evident for until the strain is removed from that ligament, all the bathing and blistering in the world won't cure.

Yes, as you say, many people want to know how a saddle horse should be shod. Use a smooth shoe on him, one without calks. Have the foot leveled properly, and do not go at any pace except a walk on paved streets; when on mother earth then it's time enough to extend your steed.

A horse should have its weight evenly suspended, and none of the sole should touch the ground. The foot is elastic and contracts and expands, the frog being especially porous and elastic. Anything that tends to bind the foot is undesirable. The trouble is, very few blacksmiths understand the conformation and structure of the horse's foot, and how can they fit a shoe under such circumstances. He tries to shoe all horses exactly alike and makes no allowances for differences of conformation, which, though of the highest importance, are by him regarded as unworthy of notice.

In the chapter in the handling of colts and the one on training, additional valuable information on this subject will be found.

CHAPTER VI.

GAITING AND BALANCING.

(Paper read before the members of the Chicago Veterinary Society by O. E. Dyson, M. D. C., Chief Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Y., Chicago.)

My object in presenting the subject of shoeing, and incidentally that of gaiting and balancing fast trotters, pacers and ordinary road horses, is to remind the members of this association that an important branch of the profession has been neglected to such an extent in the past that the owner of a knee-knocking, forging, interfering or scalping horse seldom appeals to the veterinarian for assistance. Lucrative fees are thereby overlooked, and the horse, perhaps a prize, or at least a serviceable animal, is sacrificed, or even worse, allowed to pass from good hands to a cheap owner, whose only object is to pound so much work out of every horse, regardless of the pain and torture endured. From a humanitarian standpoint the veterinarian should at least have a knowledge of the art of shoeing for the purpose of correcting or overcoming faulty gaits, rather than leaving the animal to the tender mercies of the blacksmith, who, nine times out of ten, is only interested to the extent of the price of shoeing.

The natural gaits of a horse are the walk, trot, pace and gallop. Without attempting to describe the acquired or saddle gaits, the running-walk, fox-trot, single-foot and canter may be referred to as accomplishments and the result of education.

Imperfections in the above-mentioned gaits are due to many natural causes, such as lack of education, faulty conformation or abnormalities and from ac-

quired causes, such as improper temperament, excessive or non-development of certain voluntary muscles involved in the act of locomotion, or they may be due to ignorance of the owner or blacksmith as to the adaptability of the animal and the proper method of shoeing for the purpose intended.

While not posing as an authority on shoeing, I have as the result of my observation and experience during the past twenty years associated a few facts in regard to the development of speed, with the art of horseshoeing, or what might properly be termed the art of shoeing and the phenomena of speed development.

The first principle necessary to observe with the object of having a perfectly gaited horse, is to study the individual and associate such facts as regards conformation and general makeup, with his way of going as ordinarily shod, at a clip which is intended to be utilized. The next step to be considered, and the one which should govern the proper method of shoeing, is the horse's temperament. The horse should always be shod according to the dimensions of his mental caliber.

Shoeing cannot in all instances, however, be made a panacea for correcting faulty gaits of horses. Intelligent biting and driving must not be over looked, especially if the animal is of a high-strung nervous temperament, and in some instances, owing to a lack of mental co-ordination, the desired result cannot be accomplished by either shoeing or biting. Resort must then be made to mechanical means, by use of hobbles.

Bits and checks may also be included among the mechanical means of gaiting and balancing horses, and frequently take the place of considerable weight which would otherwise be necessary to add to or take from the shoe, in order to accomplish the purpose.

A good driver should, through the agency of bit and rein, be able to transmit motor impulses originating in his own brain to the horse. A poor driver, on the other hand, is not only unable to transmit such impulse, but constantly interrupts the natural motor impulses originating in the brain of the horse, thereby

frequently causing a good-gaited horse to become addicted to the habit of inco-ordination, with its attending results. You have all no doubt witnessed the disastrous results of placing a good-gaited horse in a poor driver's hands.

Interfering is probably the most constant source of annoyance. In front it is usually due to faulty conformation, involving the chest or forequarter. The thoroughbred type may be cited as confirmed interferers, geldings, owing to early castration, being particularly pre-disposed. With this type of a horse interfering is usually due directly to the fact that he is narrow chested, and good action is seldom associated with this type, as a large majority are stiff-kneed, owing to a lack of natural muscular development. Contrast the above type with that of a stag or stallion and note the difference in conformation, style and action.

Calf-kneed horses, unless heavy in the chest, with legs set well apart, are apt to be troublesome. The same may be said of horses with straight pasterns. Low headed and sluggish horses might also be placed in this class. Horses that toe out are notorious, and can invariably be placed in the interfering and knee-knocking class, unless they happen to be of a draft horse type, with legs set well apart. Pacers seem to be particularly prone to this malformation, and a pair of knee-boots must accompany every trotter or pacer that possesses a three-minute clip, if he stands toed out. In this connection it may be added that pigeon-toed horses never interfere or hit their knees.

Interfering behind is so common that no class or type of horse can be excepted, as the fault arises from causes too numerous to mention. First of all, narrow, drooping-hipped, low-going trotters are the worst offenders. On the contrary, pacers seldom if ever interfere, except in walking or going slow. Green horses are apt to interfere during the first six months of their city life, as it requires at least a period of that length to overcome such predisposing causes as walking in a narrow furrow during the early spring work on the farm, and later in the season perhaps doing more or less travel over country roads, where

a wide-gaited horse finds it very tiresome to cover a distance of a few miles with one foot in a rut and the other upon a ridge.

In substantiation of the theories expressed regarding the farm horse, it may be said that trotting-bred colts, notwithstanding manifest predisposition owing to conformation, seldom interfere after a season's work at the track, owing entirely to a uniform development of their muscular system, and an intelligent method of shoeing with an object of overcoming such defects, whether natural or acquired.

Knee-knockers may ordinarily be placed in two distinct classes. First the high-going horses that toes out, and second, the low-going narrow-chested trotter or pacer with speed. Beware of the latter, as he will also, in all probability, interfere when going slow.

Forging, scalping and shin-hitting are the direct causes of hitching behind, and can usually be associated with trotters, owing to their inability to properly extend themselves in front. This condition applies particularly to a class of horses with extensor flexor muscles equally developed behind, and comparatively high, full action, straight or otherwise, in contrast to a dwelling, forward movement of the fore feet, complicated by a lateral twisting or turning of the foot, or leg, either in or out, due to nondevelopment of the extensor muscles of the anterior limb. Line-pacers will frequently brush their hind coronet hard enough to cause them to hitch or roll in their efforts to avoid the contact, which seriously interferes with the development of speed.

Horses that carry a high head on account of tender mouths are frequently addicted to the habit of interfering with the coronary band behind, owing to the fact their attention is concentrated on the mouth. Here it is plain to be seen that the reflex motor impulses in excess cause a high free action in front at the expense of their hind action. When proper biting fails in such cases it is often necessary to use a shoe much heavier behind than in front, in order to overcome or counterbalance the reflected motor impulses. On the other hand pullers and luggers are frequently the result of a lack of requisite amount of weight in

the front shoes or an excessive weight in the hind shoes necessary to balance the brain.

Hitting the elbows is due to overdevelopment of the flexor muscles and in order to overcome the fault it has been found necessary to develop the extensors by use of toe-weights. In many instances, however, it will be found necessary to let the heels grow high in order to lessen the tension upon the flexor muscles. This will to some extent retard flexion until momentum has carried the body past the center of gravity or the point where flexion ceases and extension begins. That is, the object should be to intercept the act of flexion before it is completed and hasten the act of extension. In case the offender has long toes it may be necessary to shorten them or to add a small toe-calk to the shoe which in many instances will suffice without the addition of toe-weights.

Anticipating the question, "How is a person to know when the horse is properly gaited and balanced?" I can only answer by saying that it depends entirely upon the judgment of the driver, or the person superintending the shoeing. Mention might be made of a few cardinal points however. For instance, any man, unless he be devoid of sensation, may observe when a horse driven on a level road gives him the sensation of driving on a down grade that horse needs a weight to develop his extension in front. On the other hand, should he seem to be ascending or climbing a grade, the reverse is true, and the remedy would be to lessen the weight in front and increase it behind. You should always be able to drive a well balanced horse without a check, and not experience the sensations mentioned.

The wonderful speed attained by trotters and pacers during the past few years has, without question, been solely due to the development of brain and nerve, of which an inherited trotting or pacing instinct is a result in the progeny of developed sires and dams. In proof of this fact reference might be made to the thoroughbred, whose development by contrast would seem insignificant, and may be accounted for by the fact that the same system of shoeing and training now in vogue was in use twenty years ago, brain and

nerve development having been almost wholly confined to the jockey and trainer and the natural results of heredity.

A normally developed brain and nervous system will invariably reflect the physical condition. On the other hand, the physical condition will reflect an abnormality. Most of the world's records in tests of speed and endurance are held by stallions, by mere force of predominating will power. "Conditioning the brain" should therefor be used in lieu of the familiar term "legging him up," as expressed by horsemen when preparing a horse to carry his speed and go the route.

In shoeing horses to obviate or overcome a faulty conformation or gait it must be remembered that in the beginning of the stride the foot leaves the ground from the point farthest from the median line or center of gravity, and the greatest muscular efforts in flexing the limb from that point are confined to the muscles farthest removed. For example—in a horse that toes out the abductor muscles that assist in the act of flexion are highly developed in comparison with the abductors involved in the act. Consequently the foot, during its elevation, is in such a position as to cause it to describe the arc of a circle during the act of extension, thereby bringing it in contact with the ankle, shin or knee, depending of course upon the height of flexion. The same is true with a pigeon-toed horse, except that the arc of the circle described is that of abduction, consequently there is never any interference with the opposite member. In either case, however, there is apt to be considerable interference with the forward movement of the hind foot or leg while partly extended, and at that time the act of forging, shin hitting, scalping or grabbing the quarter occurs with trotters. With pacers only the act of abduction of the forefoot causes any interference with the forward movement of the opposite hind foot, the usual result of which is grabbing the quarter or brushing the hind coronet.

It would be impossible to form set rules for shoeing in order to overcome defects in gait, either natural, owing to conformation, predisposition and tempera-

ment, or acquired as heretofore mentioned. A safe rule to follow, however, is to ascertain the cause and overcome it by mental balance or physical development.

In this connection I have no hesitancy in saying that too much attention has been given to the foot and apparently no notice taken by the average horse owner or blacksmith of the fact that a horse is possessed of a brain, which controls all volutary movements, and that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the fact that the highest nerve centers have been in the ordinary process of mechanical shoeing, habitually subordinated to inferior, or pedal extremities.

A term which fully expressed my theory of horse shoeing is "Shoe for the purpose of balancing the brain," or in other words, for the purpose of physical development, the establishment and maintenance of perfect co-ordination between the brain and voluntary muscular system involved in the development of a natural or acquired gait, rather than a purely mechanical standpoint. When you have succeeded in doing this you may depend upon the rest of the animal economy to work in unison, and rapid progress can then be made in the development of an ideal road horse or of prospective speed. It might be well however, to mention the use of hobbles as the only successful mechanical means of overcoming inco-ordination of motor impulses in trotters or pacers, when physical and functional development fails. But in proof of the fact that physical and mental development go hand in hand, note the scarcity of hobbled horses today in comparison with a few years ago, when the system of development and training was simply mechanical.

Motor impulses are always the result of stimuli originating by direct or reflex action upon the sensory nerves, and transmitted to the brain for the purpose of elaboration and direction. Thus we find that voluntary muscles to which motor impulses are directed in excess of other muscles, develop accordingly, or according to their use or disuse. As mental and physical development in all instances is directly re-

sponsible for the perfection of the gait of a sound horse, and being directly subject to the will of man, through education, it is plain to be seen that the effect of increasing or diminishing the weight in the shoe, or changing the angle of the foot, and consequently the position of the limb, will be communicated to the brain and transformed into motor impulses, and the desired effect, that of development of the muscles necessary to overcome the original defect, will be accomplished.

The greatest difficulty encountered in shoeing horses for the purpose of gaiting or balancing is to be able to convince the owner that instantaneous results cannot be accomplished. It is impossible to immediately overcome excessive or non-development, either physical or functional, by merely changing the angle of the foot, the weight or the shape of the shoes.

The following are a few of the common points to be observed before attempting to direct the shoeing of a horse to prevent interfering, or to overcome a faulty gait:

First note the general conformation and posture of the feet and legs with reference to their anatomical relations, while standing in a natural position. By standing in front of the animal and drawing an imaginary line from the upper portion of the leg to the point of the toe, any abnormality such as toeing out or in can be readily discerned.

Change your position and note the pastern with reference to its straightness or obliquity. A slight springing or tendency toward being calf kneed may also be noted at this time.

Pick up each foot and carefully note how each shoe has been worn, their approximate weight and length of service, and make a careful inquiry of the driver as regards the horse's disposition and driving qualities. Also observe the kind of bit and check used.

Then have the horse driven over a smooth pavement, directly in front of you for a short distance and returned in the same manner, at a clip ordinarily required or generally utilized. From this position it is easy to note the carriage of the foot or limb during

the progress of the stride. After viewing the horse from this position, both at rest and in motion, step back a few paces, have him driven past you several times in order that you may carefully note the height of flexion and the act of extension, either of which may be the primary cause of interference or faulty gait, and possibly as easily remedied as seen.

During this exercise every movement of the animal must be noted, and especially that of the offending foot or limb, as regards its relation to the rest of the animal economy.

THE DON'TS.

Never examine a harness horse to halter, or one kept for saddling purposes in harness.

Don't pass final judgment on a high spirited horse fresh from the stable, or one thoroughly tired out.

Don't fail to size up the owner or driver and draw your own deduction from their statements, substantiated by your own observations of the horse.

CHAPTER VII.

ANIMAL TAMING AND TRAINING.

(Written for the American Breeder by H. B. Gentry, who is at the head of the Gentry Brothers' Combination of Animal Shows, and is recognized as one of the most successful animal trainers in the world.)

The art of subjecting the wild as well as the domestic animal to the will of man dates back as far as history records the doings of his human brother.

The primitive methods employed by the first animal trainers failed to bring out all the possibilities of animal education. However, we find the early Eastern potentates employing the trained elephant and horse for war purposes, and until the advent of Alexander the Great elephants were considered necessary to the successful carrying on of warfare in the Eastern countries.

The early Egyptians record numerous instances of animal training, and the Romans followed with their chariot horses, and history speaks of the trained tiger of these warriors used for hunting deer and kindred animals.

After the dawn of Christianity, animal training began to wane. The teachings of the modern Bible forbade the games and fights so dear to the heart of the Roman of the period, and outside of the necessary training for domestic uses and the saddle horse of the warrior of the middle ages, little progress was made in the art of animal education.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, both the English and the Germans began to train wild as well as domestic animals for the purposes of exhibition, and small bands of traveling mountebanks

augmented their own performances with feats of animals; usually the dog and sometimes a pony, probably selected for his diminutive size, assisted in delighting the rural districts.

The present system of animal training, however, is of comparatively recent date, and the scores of both wild and domestic animals that now delight the thousands of amusement lovers in this country annually, are given as thorough an education as is accorded the average child.

The modern trainer must possess a thorough knowledge of the animals intrusted to his care, and besides a knowledge of the appliances and short-cut routes used to perfect the animal's education, he (if he be a successful trainer) is able to pick the animals best suited to the trick he is to be taught.

When a programme is to be "broken" (to use a phrase of the calling), the trainer takes the material furnished him and makes a close study of the stock, and while there exists intelligence in all breeds of animals, one of any breed may be endowed with extraordinary ability in some distinct line, and it is required of the trainer to be able to select them for their fitness.

The programme is arranged and the real work of perfecting their education commences.

Each animal is first taught his own name, and until he knows it little can be accomplished. As soon as he shows evidence of knowing when he is called, he is taught the real fundamental principle of his education, obedience. He is called from among his brothers, and if he fails to respond, he is gently but firmly given to understand that he must obey, and he soon learns that obedience is rewarded with kindness, and his education, then, is a mere matter of time.

All animals are first taught some simple trick, and when once they grasp the idea conveyed by the master, they are gradually given more difficult feats to perform, until by easy stages they are perfected in the more complicated acts assigned to them.

Great difference exists in the nature of animals. One, after he learns that he is to be rewarded accord-

ing to his perfection, will show almost human intelligence in his efforts to please his master and the audience, while on the other hand animals after working for years and performing successfully each act in their repertoire, do so in a manner that plainly says, "I am doing this simply because I know that to rebel is to taste the whip," and no amount of wheedling or petting will induce him to take an interest in his act.

In point of intelligence among the animals usually used for exhibition purposes the elephant and the monkey family lead. While it is generally conceded that the monkey is possessed of the greater intelligence, the fact alone makes him the most difficult to train, for he knows that the moment he slips his chain he can mount to some inaccessible spot and defy pursuit.

The elephant, on the contrary, while possessing nearly the same degree of intelligence as the monkey, submits readily to the will of his trainer, and as soon as he grasps the idea of his act his education is practically accomplished, and it only requires rehearsal to complete it.

Almost the first question asked the trainer is, what method do you employ in breaking or training an animal?

While some slight method may be followed in some cases, it is impossible to establish a set of rules to govern the perfecting of any one act or acts, for the simple fact that, like his human brother, each animal possesses a distinct character peculiarly his own, and he must be studied and thoroughly understood by the trainer before anything can be accomplished. To take as an illustration, I have known ponies in course of training for an act to become stubborn, and if the whip was resorted to, they would lose all control of themselves, and dash madly from the ring, and it would require an hour of hard effort to again inspire confidence in them, so that the work could be continued, while on the other hand, a pony will oftentimes take any amount of punishment like a stoic. The trainer, necessarily a man of much patience, studies his pets with as much care as the successful

teacher of the child, and, in fact, little difference exists in the method of moulding an animal to the will than that employed with children.

The child is first taught its A B C's, and the spelling of little words follows until confidence prompts the pupil to try for higher goals, and the same is characteristic of the animal. As an illustration, take the high-diving dog, an act now on the programme of many of the best organizations. His first lesson consists of mounting a ladder, step by step, to a height of only a few feet at first. The height is so gradually increased as to be imperceptible to the dog, and in a comparatively short space of time he is mounting to a height of thirty feet and leaping with the fullest confidence. In "breaking" an act of this sort, as well as most others, great care is exercised to prevent even the slightest accident, for a fall at the beginning has been known to completely ruin a promising pupil.

As soon as the animal to be used in the programme has been taught some simple trick, it is plainly apparent to his master just how far he can be expected to go, and each one receives his task according to ability displayed.

One fact has been established by modern animal training, which refutes a long cherished theory by the outside world, and that is, all animals possess to some degree memory and reasoning power.

Instinct has been the one faculty, as it may be called, and instinct alone, attributed to the animal, but we now know that instinct is but inherited memory, and basing his belief on the fact if that if inherited memory exists, the animal is also capable of reasoning and acting in conformity to his theory, the modern animal trainer has astonished the world with his pets.

I call to mind a dog, Clown by name, a Scotch collie, who possessed an intelligence almost human. From the first lesson it was apparent that he was a remarkable dog, and his subsequent career as an entertainer proved that the first impression was well founded. He worked with a wag of his tail, a glad bark always accompanied each successful effort, and

in an incredibly short space of time he had grown familiar with the entire programme. He never missed an act, never had to be called, he knew every dog in the kennels by name, as well as he knew his own, and should one fail to respond when his turn came, Clown was at his heels in a moment, snapping with an air that plainly said, "You are next."

The animal trainer of today has demonstrated that there is no limit to the number of astounding feats capable of being performed by intelligent animals. The high-diving dog, the pony military drill, the backward-somersault dog, the bareback riding dog turning somersaults on the back of a pony at full speed, are all standard acts today, and twenty, yes, even ten years ago they would have been considered almost an impossibility.

In training animals for professional purposes I never attempt to break the disposition of the animal, but rather I use great care in selecting a suitable subject for a particular act. Animals and their dispositions and capacities may be compared to men. To illustrate: There are many men who could never be taught to turn a somersault; likewise there are many dogs who could never be taught the same feat, but whose physical and mental capacity is capable of learning some other act, although it may be even more difficult than the one above mentioned.

When we begin to train a dog or a pony for a particular act we first write the act, similar to the way a dramatist would compose a sketch or play. This is done in order that the practicability of the act in question may be thoroughly tested. For instance, in crossing or re-crossing the ring or stage, wherever it is intended to present the performance, you must contrive to have the animal working toward you most of the time, as by such a position you can control him better than if he is working from you. In this particular regard the dog and the horse are vastly different. You can send a dog from you and call a pony or horse to you with equal alacrity of obedience, the peculiar dispositions of the animals in question controlling the different commands in accordance with their habits.

As regards the most suitable animal to train, the idea is universally accepted that an aristocratic or high-bred animal makes the best subject for training. This is emphatically not the case, as the best trained dog ever in my collection was a "cur" of the most mongrel variety, which I bought for fifty cents. It is the same way all through animal life.

Much has been written respecting the relative capacities of different animals. Let me say here that I can give it as my absolute conviction that the elephant is mentally the brightest animal that lives. On account of his trunk and of the peculiar formation of his limbs, an elephant is capable of carrying out his thoughts more ably than any other animal. For example, it is a usual sight to see elephants with our shows go to the sprinkling wagon and turn the faucet on to get a drink of water. While other animals may be capable of conceiving the thought that the sprinkling wagon contains water, and no doubt would be very prompt in partaking of same, because of their thirst, they have not the means of obtaining it. Many interesting anecdotes may be and are related of the wonderful memories and reasoning power of elephants.

The ancient adage that "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" is indeed exploded, as any person well knows who has ever trained a troupe of animals for show purposes. After I have educated a new dog to take the place of one of the old members of the company, it is almost impossible to get the ringmaster, or the men in charge of the performance, to substitute the new member in place of the old one, as the old dogs know the performance so thoroughly that they are absolutely certain in the discharge of their portion of the programme.

Some persons who are not familiar with the way animals are trained cherish the thought that there is some secret in connection with the profession, or rather occupation, of teaching dumb brutes, but such is not the case. It is simply a question of thorough knowledge of the different animals, their capabilities, temperaments, etc., and the knowledge also of how to instruct them in the most practicable manner.

I can state, absolutely, that animals learn nothing from observation. For instance, if you are training fifty dogs, and the first thing you require of them is that each one occupy an individual seat, it is absolutely necessary to instruct each one, separately, in this primary portion of their education. Once they are educated they have a great desire to perform their act, and, in fact, when an animal evinces too great a desire to go through his part it is necessary to take him out of the performance, as a dog or a pony that is too smart is equally as disadvantageous to the trainer as the one that is not smart enough. For illustration: In our military drill of ponies we have found it necessary, on several occasions, to retire several ponies who were capable of remembering the routine too far in advance, and substitute in their places horses who were content to go through the different figures as the command was given.

The fact that animals understand and appreciate applause is thoroughly demonstrated in our exhibitions; whether they become accustomed to it through continued performance, or whether they actually understand that it is a token of regard to their ability is a question, but that they perform much better before an enthusiastic applauding audience is a fact.

Kindness, above all things, with a positive understanding that you are the animal's master, is the only leverage needful in educating dumb brutes. The whip is used in the performance to guide the animals, as many signs are suggested, and given them by the trainer's attitude and which the audience does not become familiar with by simply viewing the performance.

The length of time required to teach an animal any act depends upon the animal and nature of the performance in question. We find in our business, usually, the acts that are trained the quickest and with the greatest ease receive the most applause, and the acts that have taken months to perfect usually go by unnoticed.

In training a company of animals for exhibition one or more members will develop some little by-play or business, to use a theatrical term, that is sure to

make a "hit," and when that animal dies you may make an unlimited effort to train some other animal to do it and not be successful. When I first started in the profession, or rather occupation, I bought eight ponies, which took about all the ready money that I had, and in training them one of the smaller of the number developed a fondness for kicking, not viciously, but playfully, and during the eight months of tuition I used every means within my power to break him of the habit. At last when the time arrived for the opening performance I had hoped that the audience would scare him so that he would be frightened, as it must be known that animals as well as people have stage fright, but the audience had no terrors for him, and, therefore, in that portion of the programme in which he appeared he kept up the kicking. It is strange to relate that it was the "hit" of the performance. The pony's name was "Eureka—The Tough," and there is no doubt, in my mind, that Eureka's antics were one of the potent factors that contributed to the success of the Gentry Show.

In conclusion I may say that if you have animals of any description treat them kindly, but insist upon it, at all times, that they recognize you as master, and they will love, obey and respect you.

CHAPTER VIII.

CARE OF HORSES IN SICKNESS.

The care of horses in sickness is a subject of which a book of this scope can treat of but very lightly, and an attempt will only be made to give some advice as to the more common of ailments to which horseflesh is heir, with their treatment, more especially as the subject has been handled more or less in the chapters which precede this one.

SWOLLEN LEGS.—In the first place a very common trouble and one which is a source of much trouble and inconvenience to horse owners, especially so to dealers, is swollen legs. It is invariably due to one of two extreme conditions. A debilitated or weakened circulation of the blood, or an overfed or plethoric condition of the animal. When a result of the former it is because there is an insufficient force of the heart's action to return the blood from the extremities, and the blood being stagnated in the limbs, its watery portion will escape from the vessels into the surrounding tissues and produce this dropsical swelling. When of this type an impression made upon the swelling with thumb and finger will remain for some little time. When due to the latter condition, the system is overloaded with waste material which, on account of its excessive amount, cannot be absorbed by the Lymphatic Glands and carried out through the organs of excretion. When due to other conditions if the swelling will disappear upon exercising the animals, it will readily yield to rational treatment. From the foregoing conclusions it will be seen that what is needed in either case is a

combination of a heart tonic and some other remedy that will increase the action of the kidneys and other organs of excretion. Exercising and bandaging will reduce the swelling temporarily, but any permanent relief must come from a removal of the cause.

CRIBBING.—Cribbing, otherwise wind-sucking or swallowing air, says the *London Live Stock Journal*, is a vice peculiar to horses alone. It is a vice which may be checked by mechanical appliances, but is rarely entirely eradicated. The removal of the manger and placing the horse's food on the ground will not prevent a determined cribber swallowing air. The sides of the stall he will some times utilize for the same purpose, and some horses will crib on their own body. Others learn to crib without any support at all. It has been clearly proved that what is known as cribbing is not, as we once thought, an act of belching and expelling gas from the stomach, but of swallowing air into it. Horses killed after cribbing have had the gases in their stomachs and intestines subjected to chemical analysis, with the result that pure air has been found. Moreover, other experiments have been made which lead to the same conclusion. An empty bladder inserted in the gullet in a prescribed way is found to be distended with pure air after the act of cribbing. The vice of cribbing in the way it is most usually performed, is destructive to the teeth of the horse, and so interferes with the proper mastication of his food. Swallowing air, however, in any way, frequently results in serious intestinal trouble—indigestion, flatulency, colicky pains and other ailments.

LOSS OF APPETITE may be caused by overwork or too little exercise, fault with the food, faulty general management, soreness about the mouth or disease of the teeth. When refusal to eat is due to continued over-feeding, short rations for a day or two is all that is required. Food that is not eaten within a reasonable time should be promptly removed from the manger and the next feed correspondingly reduced. Give an animal no more than he will eat up clean. It

often happens that food is refused for no apparent reason, the animal at the same time becoming thin and weak. In such cases "condimental" foods are useful, not because of any superior nutritive value, but because they rouse the appetite. The following formula is recommended for the greater number of cases: Ground or crushed oats and corn meal, of each five pounds, oil meal one-fourth of a pound, common table salt two ounces. If the animal seems to need a tonic or is troubled with intestinal worms, mix with each ration as above given, a dessert-spoonful of powdered gentian, and a small teaspoonful of the dried sulphate of iron. If the animal then refuses the ration a little starvation is all that will be required to cause him to take it, the dislike ceasing as soon as the animal has once been persuaded to partake of the mixture.

WORMS.—When a horse takes every opportunity of rubbing the hair off his tail, and is after all not relieved by the operation, or when outward applications have no effect upon it the irritation probably proceeds from small worms in the rectum. Occasionally applications of salt, or salt and quassia will keep these parasites down. Boil two ounces of quassia chips in two quarts of water for half an hour. Strain off the chips and put half an ounce of salt in the liquid. When blood warm gently inject into the rectum. If retained half an hour or more it will give great relief, but if expelled immediately try again next day. This simple remedy may be repeated whenever the worms are seen to be troublesome, and will never do any harm. But don't pour in the salt without weighing or measuring it. Physic will injure the horse without injuring the worms. In Chapter I, see also the reference to this subject.

ABORTION.—For this trouble many remedies are given, all probably more or less efficacious, and nearly every veterinarian has some particular treatment which he considers superior to all others. There can be no doubt that the best method is to use great care in the feeding and handling of the mare from

the very earliest months of pregnancy, and to increase this care and watchfulness as she progresses. A mare cannot safely be given track work for more than four months after breeding, though we have known instances of mares being bred in the spring and making a summer's campaign while carrying a foal. After four months she should be nearly let up, only receiving work enough to afford sufficient exercise. Care should also be used in feeding to avoid giving grain that has become "smutty," or in other words contains ergot, which increases the chances of an abortion. If a mare has lost her foal regularly for two or three years, and it is apprehended that she will again abort, it is advisable to begin about four months previous to foaling to give her twice a day, night and morning, a half-pint of hemp-seed. Continue this until within a week of foaling. Also commence at the same time to give her one ounce of the fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium in her feed night and morning, continuing this for two months. Many experienced stock farm managers recommend the use of wheat as a preventive of abortion, and advise, if a mare begins to strain or show any indications of coming abortion, to give her immediately a handful of whole wheat, care being taken, of course, to have it clean and free from ergot or "smut." If one mare aborts, and others who are in foal are in the neighborhood, they should be kept carefully away from the spot, and all evidences at once removed. Carbolic acid should be sprinkled liberally about the stall or yard, and the mare isolated from the rest for two or three days. These precautions have proven very effective in preventing those epidemics of abortion that sometimes attack large farms, where large numbers of brood mares in foal are in close proximity to each other. See also Chapter II. as to treatment of abortion.

HEAVES.—There are a great many articles upon the market that claim to cure heaves, all of which are more or less effective, depending on the condition of the animal rather than the effectiveness of the drug. The word heaves is broad in its meaning. There are

at least three distinct different pathological reasons that will cause a horse to heave. If it should come from chronic indigestion and dilated stomach it might be helped by removing the cause. If it was a lesion of the pneumogastric nerve, it would be recognized by the profession as incurable; also if it came from dilation of the air vessels of the lungs.

LICE.—There are many remedies that are recommended for the cure of lice on colts. We have found the following a good thing: Corrosive Sublimate 30 grains in a quart of luke warm water, and half pint of alcohol, and bathe the colt all over thoroughly with this solution, especially along the spine from the tail to the head. Keep the colt in a warm place after the application.

ECZEMA.—If you have a horse that is constantly rubbing himself, especially about the hips and on his sides, whose health is good, appetite good, and has no sign of any vermin or anything wrong except his desire to rub himself. This trouble is eczema. Give him seven drams of aloes and two drams of ginger either in a ball or drench. If the weather and stable are warm wash him with soap and water twice a week till well.

CORNS.—If the corns are the result of bad shoeing they are hard to remove, if from a bruise they are more easily treated. We would advise cutting them out and cauterizing the wounds with a hot iron, or treat with strong nitric acid or chemical pure sulphuric acid; have the shoes removed often, and set to remove pressure.

STRANGLES.—The symptoms of this disease are usually lumps under the horse's jaw, extending up as high as his ears and sometimes making him carry his head to one side. The horse should be kept warm and apply hot poultices of linseed meal to the lumps on the jaw. Change them often each day, and when the bunch gets soft and feels sore in the center take a clean knife and open the abscess, and keep up the poulticing until the discharge stops. Give the horse

soft food to eat, and put a teaspoonful of salt peter in his feed twice per day.

COLIC.—The remedy par excellence for this common yet most deadly disease is given in Chapter I.

PERIODS OF GESTATION.

Breeders will not fail to appreciate the value and convenience of the table printed below. It shows at a glance when a mare is due to foal if bred at a certain date; also when she should be served in order to "come in" at a given time. A mare should carry her foal 340 days:

Time of Service	Due to Foal	Time of Service	Due to Foal	Time of Service	Due to Foal	Time of Service	Due to Foal
Jan. 6	Dec. 11	April 11	Mar. 16	July 10	June 14	Oct. 8	Sept. 12
" 11	" 16	" 16	" 21	" 15	" 19	" 13	" 17
" 16	" 21	" 21	" 29	" 20	" 24	" 18	" 22
" 21	" 26	" 26	" 31	" 25	" 29	" 23	" 27
" 26	" 31	May 1	April 5	" 30	July 4	" 28	Oct. 2
" 31	Jan. 5	" 6	" 10	Aug. 9	" 14	Nov. 2	" 7
Feb 5	" 10	" 11	" 15	" 14	" 19	" 7	" 12
" 10	" 15	" 16	" 20	" 19	" 24	" 12	" 17
" 15	" 20	" 21	" 25	" 24	" 29	" 17	" 22
" 20	" 25	" 26	" 30	" 29	Aug. 3	" 22	" 27
" 25	" 30	" 31	May 5	Sept. 3	" 8	" 27	Nov. 1
Mar. 7	Feb. 9	June 5	" 10	" 8	" 13	Dec. 7	" 11
" 12	" 14	" 10	" 15	" 13	" 18	" 12	" 16
" 17	" 19	" 15	" 20	" 18	" 23	" 17	" 21
" 22	" 24	" 20	" 25	" 23	" 28	" 22	" 26
" 27	Mar. 1	" 25	" 30	" 28	Sept. 2	" 27	Dec. 1
April 1	" 6	" 30	June 4	Oct. 3	" 7	" 31	" 6
" 6	" 11	July 5	" 9				

TREATMENT OF HORSES' TEETH.

The humane method of handling horses' mouths and operating on diseased teeth has been confined to the last few years. While it is still in its infancy, yet nearly all the operations that are practiced on human teeth are now practiced upon those of the horse. The cavities of the teeth of the horse are of frequent occurrence and no part of the tooth is exempt from this disease. It may attack the external surface of the crown, neck or root, or it may begin in the center of the tooth around the pulp cavity and gradually extend outward. The molars are the teeth usually affected, the incisors rarely, and the canines practically never suffer from this affliction. When the diseased process goes on to suppuration, as it usually does if the teeth be the first or second upper molar, a fistulous opening is formed into the nasal cavity; if the third, fourth or fifth or sixth upper molar, the pus collects in the maxillary sinue, causing a bulging of the face; if the tooth is a lower molar, the fistula usually opens on the lower margin of the inferior maxilla. When the diseased process has extended too far to save the tooth, the tooth is extracted, and if there be a collection of pus in the sinues they are trepined and all healed together. If the cavity is small it is filled the same as a human tooth, with an amalgam composed of the fillings of a mixture of tin and silver combined with mercury in suitable proportions.

An exostosis or bone enlargement sometimes grows on the root of a horse's tooth. Such teeth have to be extracted or the enlargement attains a great size. Foreign substances, such as sticks of wood and pieces of corncob, frequently become lodged between the teeth or in the gums. This condition is marked by a continual champing of the jaws, excessive flow of saliva, difficulty of eating, rapid emaciation, etc. Fractures of the teeth are of great annoyance to the horse. The fracture may be longitudinal or transversely.

A collection of tartar on the teeth causes a constant irritation in some horses. This is shown by

the swelling of the gums, the destruction of the alveolar process, the loosening of the teeth and the conditions known as lampas, when occurring in old horses.

When the molar tooth is absent from any cause, its opposing tooth grows down and injures the gum of the opposing jaw. These have to be cut off or extracted. Horses of all ages suffer more or less from long, sharp and projecting points which are often found on the molar teeth. They are situated on the inside of the lower jaw, being narrower than the upper one and the two rows of teeth do not come in direct opposition, leaving parts that do not come in wear. These sharp joints give the horse great pain by lacerating the tongue and cheeks. The animal is relieved by cutting off these sharp projections and then smoothing with a file. The operation can be performed on the horse without injuring the tooth, from the fact that the table is not covered with enamel. The gums and alveolar processes of horses very frequently are the seat of tumors and excrescences of various kinds, varying in character from the most simple growth of the gum to morbid production of fungoid or cancerous nature. But the most pitiable sight to see is a horse suffering with the excruciating and almost insupportable pain of an alveolar abscess.

CHAMPION RECORDS

TROTTING.

The world's champion—Lou Dillon, by Sidney Dillon; Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.....	1:58½
Fastest mare—Lou Dillon, by Sidney Dillon; Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.....	1:58½
Fastest stallion—Cresceus, by Robert McGregor; Columbus, O., Aug. 1, 1901.....	2:02¼
Fastest gelding—Major Delmar, by Delmar; 1903.....	1:59¾

BEST RECORD FROM ONE-HALF TO ONE HUNDRED MILES.

½ mile—Major Delmar, b. g., by Delmar (1904)....	0:59½
1 mile—Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sidney Dillon (1903) ..	1:58½
1½ miles—Major Delmar, b. g., by Delmar (1902) ..	2:22½
1¾ miles—Lily Young, ch. m., by Young Fullerton (1902) ..	2:45
1½ miles—Dr. Strong, g. g., by Strong Boy (1903) ..	3:17½
2 miles—Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor (1902)	4:17
3 miles—Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King (1893) ..	6:55½
4 miles—Senator L., ch. h., by Dexter Prince (1893) ..	10:12
5 miles—Zambra, b. g., by McKinney (1902) ..	12:24
6 miles—Longtime, b. g., untraced (1893) ..	16:00
10 miles—Pascal, blk. g., by Pascarel (1893) ..	26:15
18 miles—Bill, ch. g., untraced (1885) ..	58:10
20 miles—Capt. McGowan, rn. h., untraced (1865) ..	58:25
30 miles—Gen. Taylor, gr. h., by Morse Horse (1857) ..	1:47:59
50 miles—Ariel, br. m., untraced (1846) ..	3:55:40½
100 miles—Conqueror, b. g., by Latourette's Belle-founder (1853) ..	8:55:33

BEST RECORDS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Fastest mare—Lou Dillon, ch., by Sidney Dillon (1903) ..	1:58½
Fastest stallion—Cresceus, ch., by Robert McGregor (1901) ..	2:02¼
Fastest gelding—Major Delmar, b., by Delmar (1903)	1:59¾
Fastest yearling, colt—Abdell, b., by Advertiser (1894)	2:23
Fastest yearling, filly—Pansy McGregor, b., by Fergus McGregor (1893) ..	2:23¾
Fastest 2-year-old, colt—Arion, b., by Electioneer (1891) ..	2:10¾
Fastest 2-year-old, filly—Janie T., b., by Bow Bells (1897); Katherine A., b., by Wiggins (1902) ..	2:14
Fastest 2-year-old, gelding—Endow, b., by Cecelian (1899) ..	2:14¾
Fastest 3-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b., by Chimes (1893) ..	2:08¾

Fastest 3-year-old, colt—Arion, b., by Electioneer (1892)	2:10½
Fastest 3-year-old, gelding—Peter Stirling ch., by Baronmore (1901)	2:11½
Fastest 4-year-old, colt—Directum, blk., by Director (1893)	2:05¼
Fastest 4-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b., by Chimes (1894)	2:06
Fastest 4-year-old, gelding—John Nolan, b., by Prod-igal (1898); Boralma, ch., by Boreal (1900)....	2:08
Fastest 5-year-old, mare—Lou Dillon, ch., by Sidney Dillon (1903)	1:58½
Fastest 5-year-old gelding—Major Delmar, b., by Delmar (1902)	2:05½
Fastest 5-year-old, stallion—Ralph Wilkes, ch., by Red Wilkes (1894); Bingen, br., by May King (1898)	2:06¾
Fastest green performer—Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sid-ney Dillon (1903)	1:58½
Fastest green gelding—Lord Derby, b., by Mambrino King (1900)	2:07
Fastest green stallion—Kinney Lou, br., by McKinney (1903)	2:07¾

THE RACING CHAMPIONSHIPS—TROTTING.

Fastest heat—Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor (1901)	2:03¼
Fastest heat, mare—Lou Dillon, ch., by Sidney Dillon (1903, to wagon)	2:04¾
Fastest heat, mare—Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney (1904)	2:04¾
Fastest heat, gelding—Tiverton, b. g., by Galileo Rex (1904)	2:04½
Fastest heat, yearling—Pansy McGregor, b. f., by Fer-gus McGregor (1893)	2:23¾
Fastest heat, 2-year-old—Jupe, b. c., by Allie Wilkes (1896)	2:13¾
Fastest heat, 3-year-old—Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes (1893)	2:08¾
Fastest heat, 4-year-old—Directum, blk. c., by Direc-tor (1893)	2:05¼
Fastest heat, 5-year-old—Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sid-ney Dillon (1903, to wagon)	2:04¾
Fastest heat, 5-year-old—Major Delmar, b. g., by Delmar (1902)	2:05½
Fastest first heat—Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor (1901)	2:03¼
Fastest second heat—Tiverton, b. g., by Galileo Rex (1904)	2:04½
Fastest third heat—Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney (1904)	2:05
Fastest fourth heat—Beauzetta, ch. m., by Onward (1895)	2:06¾
Fastest fifth heat—John Nolan, b. g., by Prodgal (1898)	2:08

Fastest sixth heat—Countess Eve, b. m., by Norval (1897)	2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest seventh heat—Monte Carlo, b. g., by Mendocino (1903)	2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest eighth heat—Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor (1897)	2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest ninth heat—Alix, b. m., by Patronage (1893)	2:09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest dead heat—Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, and Aristo, b. g., by Nushagak (1904)	2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest 2-heat race—Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor (1901)	2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sidney Dillon (wagon; 1903)	2:04 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest two heats by mare—Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney	2:04 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest 2-heat race, by a gelding—The Monk, br., by Chimes (1902)	2:05 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest 3-heat race—Alix, b. m., by Patronage (1894)	2:06, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest 3-heat race, by a gelding—Azote, b., by Whips (1895)	2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lord Derby, b., by Mambrino King (1900)	2:07, 2:07, 2:07
Fastest 3-heat race, by a stallion—Cresceus, ch., by Robert McGregor (1900)	2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:06
Fastest 4-heat race—Dan T., b. g., by Crawford (1903; Rhythmic won first and Charley Herr third heat)	2:06 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:08 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest 5-heat race—Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney (1904; Tiverton won first two heats)	2:05 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:05, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fastest 6-heat race—Ozanam, b. m., by Axtell (1902; Major Delmar won first, Prince of Orange second and third heats)	2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:09 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:08, 2:09
Fastest 7-heat race—Monte Carlo, b. g., by Mendocino (1903; Hawthorne won third and fourth and Dr. Strong fifth and sixth heats)	2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:13
Fastest 8-heat race—Nutbearer, b. g., by Nutbreaker (1902; Alice Carr won first, Rhythmic second, Wentworth third and Dulce Cor fourth and sixth heats)	2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:08 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:10 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest 9-heat race—Alix, b. m., by Patronage (1893; Pixley won sixth and eighth, Nightingale seventh, Lord Clinton fifth and Hulda second and third heats)	2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:11 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:09 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:12 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$

TROTTING TO WAGON.

1 mile—Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sidney Dillon (1903)	2:00
1 mile, by a gelding—The Abbot, b., by Chimes (1900)	2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 mile, by a stallion—John A. McKerron, b., by Nutwood Wilkes (1900)	2:10

1 mile in a race—Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sidney Dillon (1903)	2:04¾
1 mile in a race, by a gelding—Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King (1902)	2:05¾
2 miles—Dexter, br. g., by Hambletonian (1865)	4:56¼
3 miles—Prince, ch. g., pedigree untraced (1857)	7:53½
5 miles—Fillmore, ch. g., pedigree untraced (1863) ..	13:16
10 miles—Julia Aldrich, ch. m., pedigree untraced (1858)	29:04½
20 miles—Controller, b. g., by Gen. Taylor (1878) ..	58:57
Fastest 2 heats—Lou Dillon, ch. m., by Sidney Dillon (1903)	2:04¾, 2:04¾
Fastest 2 heats, by a gelding—Lord Derby, b. g., Mambrino King (1902)	2:05¾, 2:06¼
Fastest 2 heats, by a stallion—John A. McKerron, b. h., by Nutwood Wilkes (1900)	2:10, 2:11
Fastest 3 heats—Hopeful, gr. g., by Godfrey Patchen (1878)	2:16½, 2:17, 2:17
Fastest 3-heat race—Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King (1902; The Monk won first heat) ..	2:06½, 2:06, 2:06
Fastest 4-heat race—Pug, gr. g., by Deenwood (1902; Peko won first and Joe Watts third heat)	2:14½, 2:13¼, 2:16½, 2:13

TROTTING—TEAMS.

1 mile—The Monk, br. g., by Chimes and Equity, bl. g., by Heir-at-Law (1904)	2:07¾
1 mile in a race—Roseleaf, blk. f., by Gold Leaf, and Sallie Simmons, b. f., by Simmons (1894)	2:15¼

TEAMS—TANDEM.

1 mile—Mambrino Sparkle, ch. m., by Mambrino Chief, Jr., and William H., b. g., by Young Wilkes (1886)	2:32
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TEAMS—THREE ABREAST.

1 mile—Belle Hamlin, br. m.; Globe, br. m., and Justina, b. m., by Almont, Jr. (1891)	2:14
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TEAMS—FOUR-IN-HAND.

1 mile—Damiana, ch. m.; Bellnut, ch. g.; Maud V., ch. m., and Nutspra, ch. f., all by Nutmeg (1896) ..	2:30
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TROTTING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

1 mile—Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor (1903) ..	2:08
1 mile, by a mare—Bush, blk., by Alcyone (1897) ..	2:11¼
1 mile, by a gelding—Dandy Jim, gr., by Young Jim (1897)	2:10¼
3 heats in a race—Pat L., b. c., by Republican (1896) ..	2:12¾, 2:10½, 2:11¾
1 mile, to a wagon—Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor (1901)	2:12
1 mile, by a team—York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes, Boy and Bemay, blk. m., by Baronaise (1902)	2:12¼

PACING.

World's Champion—Dan Patch, by Joe Patchen; 1904	1:56
Fastest Stallion—Dan Patch, by Joe Patchen; 1904	1:56
Fastest gelding—Prince Alert, by Crown Prince; 1903	1:57
Fastest mare—Dariel, by Alcander; 1903.....	2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$

BEST RECORDS FROM ONE-HALF TO FIVE MILES.

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile—Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen (1903) ..	0:56
1 mile—Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen (1904) ..	1:56
$1\frac{1}{8}$ miles—Carl Wilkes, ch. g., by Wilkes Nutwood (1902)	2:20
$1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—Nervolo, b. h., by Colbert (1903)	2:38
$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—Locanda, br. h., by Allerton (1903)	3:15 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 miles—Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen (1903; first mile 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, second mile 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$)	4:17
3 miles—Joe Jefferson, b. h., by Thomas Jefferson (1891)	7:33 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 miles—Joe Jefferson, b. h., by Thomas Jefferson (1891)	10:10
5 miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., by St. Clair (1874) ..	12:54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest stallion—Dan Patch, br., by Joe Patchen (1904)	1:56
Fastest gelding—Prince Alert, b., by Crown Prince (1903)	1:59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fastest mare—Dariel, b., by Alcander (1903)	2:00 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest yearling, filly—Belle Acton, b., by Shadeland Onward (1892)	2:20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest yearling, colt—Paul D. Kelly, b., by Armont (1904)	2:20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest yearling, gelding—Rollo, gr., by Jerome Eddy (1891)	2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fastest 2-year-old, colt—Directly, blk., by Direct (1894)	2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest 2-year-old, filly—Extasy, b., by Baron Wilkes (1898)	2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fastest 3-year-old, colt—Klatawah, b., by Steinway (1898)	2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fastest 3-year-old, filly—Little Squaw, bl., by Ke- wanee Boy (1899)	2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest 3-year-old, gelding—Agitato, b., by Steinway (1896); King of Diamonds, b., by Velocity (1896)	2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fastest 4-year-old, colt—Online, b., by Shadeland On- ward (1894)	2:04
Fastest 4-year-old, filly—The Maid, b., by Hal Index (1899)	2:05 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest 4-year-old, gelding—W. Wood, b., by Steinway (1892)	2:07
Fastest 5-year-old, gelding—Coney, blk., by McKinney (1900)	2:02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fastest 5-year-old, stallion—Searchlight, br., by Dark Night (1899); Audubon Boy, ch., by J. J. Audubon (1902)	2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$

Fastest 5-year-old, mare—Lady of the Manor, ch., by Mambrino King (1899)	2:04¼
Fastest green performer—Tom Keene, ch. g., by West Egbert (1903) ; Direct Hal, bl. h., by Direct (1902)	2:04¼
Fastest green mare—Foxie Curd, blk., by Gambetta Wilkes (1903)	2:07

THE RACING CHAMPIONSHIPS—PACING.

½ mile—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince (1902)	0:57¾
Fastest heat, stallion—Star Pointer, b., by Brown Hal (1897)	2:00½
Fastest heat, gelding—Prince Alert, b., by Crown Prince (1901)	2:00¾
Fastest heat, mare—Fannie Dillard, b., by Hal Dillard (1903)	2:03¾
Fastest heat, yearling—Belle Acton, b. f., by Shadeland Onward (1892)	2:30
Fastest heat, 2-year-old—Extasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes (1898)	2:10½
Fastest heat, 3-year-old—Klatawah, b. c., by Steinway (1898)	2:05½
Fastest heat, 4-year-old—Searchlight, br. c., by Dark Night (1898)	2:04½
Fastest heat, 5-year-old—Coney, blk. g., by McKinney (1900)	2:02¾
Fastest first heat—Dan R., ch. g., by Tasco, Jr. (1903)	2:01¾
Fastest second heat—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince (1901)	2:00¾
Fastest third heat—Star Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal (1897)	2:00½
Fastest fourth heat—Robert J., b. g., by Hartford (1896)	2:02¾
Fastest fifth heat—The Maid, b. f., by Hal Index (1899)	2:05¾
Fastest sixth heat—Planet, b. h., by Bonnie McGregor (1897)	2:06¼
Fastest seventh heat—King Direct, blk. h., by Direct (1904)	2:07¾
Fastest dead heat—Robert J., b. g., by Hartford and John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes (1896) ..	2:04
Fastest 2-heat race—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince (1901)	2:02¼, 2:00¾
Fastest 2-heat race, by a stallion—Joe Patchen, blk., by Patchen Wilkes (1899)	2:03, 2:02½
Fastest 2-heat race, by a mare—Dariel, b., by Alcantar (1903)	2:05¼, 2:05
Fastest 3-heat race—Star Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal (1896)	2:02½, 2:03½, 2:03¾
Fastest 3-heat race, divided heats—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince (1903; Dan R. won first heat) ..	2:01¾, 2:03¼, 2:03½
Fastest 3-heat race, by a gelding—Robert J., b., by Hartford (1894)	2:03¾, 2:02½, 2:04¾
Fastest 3-heat race, by a mare—Edith W., b., by Ben Lomond, Jr. (1901)	2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05½

Fastest 4-heat race—John M., blk. g., by Paris (1904; Dan R. won first heat, Gallagher won second heat)	
..... 2:02, 2:06, 2:03½	2:03½
Fastest 5-heat race—Frank Agan, b. g., by Mikagan (1896; Robert J. won first and second heats)...	
..... 2:03¼, 2:05, 2:05½, 2:05¼	2:06
Fastest 6-heat race—Planet, b. h., by Bonnie McGregor (1897; Aileen won first and Frank Bogash second and third heats).....	
..... 2:07¼, 2:05¾, 2:04¼, 2:05¼, 2:07¼	2:06¼
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight (1898; Bumps won first and second, Directly third heat).....	
..... 2:04¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¾, 2:05½, 2:07	2:08¼
Fastest 7-heat race—The Maid, b. f., by Hal Index (1899; William Mc won first, Eyelet second, Ace third and fourth heats).....	
..... 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:05¼, 2:09, 2:05¾, 2:07¾	2:08¾
Fastest 8-heat race—Direction, bl. h., by Director (1895; Coleridge won first and second, Paul third and Ben D. fourth and fifth heats).....	
2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:07½, 2:08¾	
..... 2:10	2:11½
Fastest 9-heat race—Dombey, Jr., br. h., by Dombey (1899; Belle Colley won first and sixth, Marion G. second and fifth, Maxine fourth and seventh heats)	
2:09¼, 2:10, 2:11¾, 2:11½, 2:13¼, 2:15	
..... 2:12¾, 2:15	2:22¾
Fastest 10-heat race—Kitty R., b. f., by Kermis (1898; Miss Maymo won first, The Bishop second and third, Tom Webster fourth, Harry C. seventh and ninth, Ding eighth heats).....	
2:11½, 2:12, 2:13½, 2:11¼, 2:10¼, 2:13¾	
..... 2:14¾, 2:16¼, 2:17¾	2:20

PACING TO WAGON.

½ mile—John M., bl. g., by Paris (1903).....	1:00¼
1 mile—Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen (1903) ..	1:57¼
1 mile, by a gelding—Little Boy, b. g., by Kenton (1901) ..	2:01½
1 mile, by a mare—Edith W., b., by Ben Lomond, Jr. (1902) ..	2:05¼
1 mile in a race—Angus Pointer, b. g., by Sidney Pointer (1904) ..	2:04½
1 mile in a race, by a mare—Edith W., b., by Ben Lomond, Jr. (1902) ..	2:05¼
1 mile in a race, by a stallion—Fred S. Wedgewood, rn., by Fred S. Wilkes (1902) ..	2:07½
3 miles—Longfellow, ch. g., by Red Bill (1868) ..	7:53
5 miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., by St. Clair (1874) ..	12:54¾
Fastest 2-heat race—Coney, bl. g., by McKinney (1900) ..	2:05¾
Fastest 2-heat race, by a mare—Edith W., b., by Ben Lomond, Jr. (1902) ..	2:05¾
Fastest 2-heat race, by a stallion—Dr. Monical, br., by Gambetta Wilkes (1902) ..	2:09¼

Fastest 3-heat race—Angus Pointer, b. g., by Sidney Pointer (1904; Morning Star won first heat)	2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼
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PACING—TEAMS.

1 mile—Direct Hal, blk. h., and Prince Direct, blk. h., by Direct (1902)	2:05½
1 mile in a race—Charley B., bl. g., and Bobby Hal, b. g., by Octoroon (1900)	2:13

PACING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

1 mile—Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen (1904) . .	2:03
1 mile, by a gelding—Prince Alert, b., by Crown Prince (1903)	2:03½
1 mile, by a mare—Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot (1904)	2:06
1 mile in a race—John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes (1900); Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince (1901)	2:04¾
2 heats in a race—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince (1902)	2:05, 2:05¼
Three heats in a race—Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince (1899)	2:07, 2:06¾, 2:06¾
One mile by a team—Charley B., bl. g., and Bobby Hal, b. g., by Octoroon (1900)	2:13
One mile to wagon—Joe Patchen, bl. h., by Patchen Wilkes (1896)	2:11

TROTTING CHAMPIONS FROM 1806.

Year.	Time.
1806—Yankee (saddle)	2:59
1810—Berton Horse (saddle)	2:48½
1824—Top Gallant (saddle)	2:40
1830—Burster (saddle)	2:32
1834—Edwin Forrest (saddle)	2:31½
1843—Lady Suffolk (saddle)	2:28
1844—Lady Suffolk (saddle)	2:26½
1852—Tacony (saddle)	2:26
1853—Tacony (saddle)	2:25½
1856—Flora Temple (saddle)	2:24½
1859—Flora Temple, Centreville, N. Y.....	2:22½
1859—Flora Temple, Centreville, N. Y.....	2:22
1859—Flora Temple, Cincinnati	2:21½
1859—Flora Temple, Kalamazoo	2:19¼
1867—Dexter, Boston	2:19
1867—Dexter, Buffalo	2:17¼
1871—Goldsmith Maid, Milwaukee	2:17
1872—Goldsmith Maid, Boston	2:16¾
1873—Occidental, Sacramento	2:16¾
1874—Goldsmith Maid, E. Saginaw	2:14
1878—Rarus, Buffalo	2:13¾
1879—St. Julien, Oakland, Cal.....	2:12¾
1880—Maud S, Rochester.....	2:11¾
1880—St. Julien, Rochester	2:10¾
1880—Maud S, Chicago	2:10¾
1881—Maud S, Pittsburg	2:10¼
1884—Jay-Eye-See, Providence	2:10
1884—Maud S, Lexington	2:09¼
1884—Maud S, Cleveland	2:09
1885—Maud S, Cleveland	2:08¾
1891—Sunol, Stockton, Cal.....	2:08¼
1892—Nancy Hanks, Chicago	2:07¼
1892—Nancy Hanks, Independence, Ia.....	2:05¼
1892—Nancy Hanks, Terre Haute.....	2:04
1894—Alix, Galesburg, Ill.....	2:03¾
1900—The Abbot, Terre Haute	2:03¼
1901—Cresceus, Cleveland	2:02¾
1901—Cresceus, Columbus	2:02¼
1903—Lou Dillon, Readville	2:00
1903—Major Delmar, Empire City (with shield)....	2:00
1903—Lou Dillon, Memphis (with shield).....	1:58½
1904—Major Delmar, Memphis.....	2:01¼
1904—Lou Dillon, Memphis.....	2:01

A BARB WIRE DRAG.

"I have used the barb wire harrow on the track and the pastures at my farm for some years," writes a prominent breeder, "and find it about the most useful implement on the place, especially in its work on pastures. Frequently, and at least once a month during the pasture season, I drag my fields both ways with a barb wire drag I make on the place. It thoroughly distributes and pulverizes the droppings, thus preventing the growth of rank grass about them and tends to prevent the pastures from becoming hide bound, and for these purposes I find it far superior to any drag or harrow made. It is also by far the best drag to use in covering grass seed.

"To make it take a 2x4, 16 feet long, and every 2½ inches fasten with staples a strand of barb wire 20 to 24 feet long, and about 4 to 6 feet back from this 2x4 place another one, stapling the wire fast to it. In order to keep the wire from curling up while it is being made tack the free end of each wire to a board laid parallel to the 2x4. When it is finished, turn it over so that the 2x4s will be on top, take away the board the ends are tacked to and let them curl up. Hitch the team quite a distance from it so that the draft will not lift it from the ground, throw a plank across the ends that have curled up, so as to press them into the grass, and it is ready for use.

"It is a wicked thing to have around where there is young stock. I always remove every animal from the field it is being used in, and have a safe place to keep in when not in use. As it is sixteen feet wide it does not take long to cross-drag a forty-acre field. In using it after grass seed sowing, take off the plank used to weight it, and I generally find that dragging the field one way is sufficient. I then put the roller on the field."

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR HORSES.

The price paid for Arion, \$125,000, is the highest ever paid for a trotter. Ormonde, a thoroughbred, sold for \$150,000. The list of horses, trotters and thoroughbreds that have brought big prices is:

Trotters.		Thoroughbreds.	
Arion, 3.....	\$125,000	Flying Fox.....	\$196,000
Axtell, 3.....	105,000	Ormonde.....	150,000
Dan Patch.....	60,000	St. Blaise.....	100,000
Anteo.....	55,000	Medlar.....	75,000
Bell Boy.....	51,000	Hamburg.....	60,000
McKinney.....	50,000	Hermis.....	60,000
Stamboul.....	50,000	Nasturtium.....	50,000
Nancy Hanks....	45,000	Kentucky.....	40,000
Stamboul.....	41,000	Henry Navarre.....	40,000
Sunol.....	41,000	Verneuil.....	39,000
Major Delmar....	40,000	King Thomas....	38,000
Acolyte.....	40,000	Bolero.....	35,000
Maud S.....	40,000	Iroquois.....	34,000
Smuggler.....	40,000	Tournament.....	33,000
Pocahontas.....	40,000	Ryon d'Or.....	33,000
Rarus.....	36,000	The Earl.....	30,500
Antevolo.....	35,000	G. W. Johnson....	30,000
Dexter.....	33,000	San Domingo....	30,000
Goldsmith Maid...	32,000	Galore.....	30,000
Jay Gould.....	30,000	Bonnie Scotland..	30,000
Lady Thorne.....	30,000	Don Alonzo.....	30,000
Blackwood.....	30,000	Kingston.....	30,000
Prince Wilkes....	30,000	Dewdrop.....	29,500
Pancoast.....	28,000	Potomac.....	25,000
Gov. Sprague....	27,500	Virgil.....	25,000
Patron.....	27,500	Dobbins.....	22,000
Constantine.....	27,000	Cantinere.....	20,500
Sidney.....	27,000	Luke Blackburn...	20,000
Mascot.....	26,000	Duke of Magenta.	20,000
		Sir Francis.....	20,000

KEEP THE FEET CLEAN.

Each time the horse comes into the stable the feet should be lifted and cleaned with a hook. Where this is done there will be far fewer cases of nail prick, for it is a very common thing for a nail to lie alongside of the frog or in the cleft, doing no harm until the horse happens to tip the nail in pawing; then it is stepped upon and the mischief is done. This practice also saves horses from becoming troubled with "thrush," for the disease is noticed at its inception and is then easily cured by application of calomel and the more careful cleansing of the stable.

WHAT'S A GIG HORSE?

The award of the Waldorf-Astoria cup to Lord Brilliant at the National Horse Show caused a renewal of the discussion among horsemen as to the propriety of picking out a goer only 14.3½ hands high as being suitable for a gig.

F. M. Ware, who judged the heavy harness horses at Chicago, criticized the award, maintaining that no animal of Lord Brilliant's inches ought to receive a prize as a gig horse, no matter how brilliant his action, how dashing his style or how perfect his conformation and quality. Mr. Ware takes the position that all standard gigs are substantially of one size, and that a horse like Lord Brilliant would look lost between the shafts.

Although many other experts are of the same opinion, the decisions of the judges at the National Horse Show do not sustain this view, past winners of the Waldorf-Astoria cup having varied in size from 14.3½ hands to 15.3½ hands. It must be added, however, that they have varied in type also, for between Lord Brilliant and Red Cloud there is as much difference in conformation as there is in height.

Gigs, like victorias and cabriolets, are nowadays built in all sizes to suit the requirements of the persons using them. As a petite woman appears to better advantage in a miniature victoria than in one of the great C spring carriages, so, it would seem, a man of small stature requires a small gig and a small horse to maintain harmony and balance in his equipage.

TO START A BALKY HORSE.

For the benefit of those who have been caused a great deal of anxiety by a balky horse, lost trains as well as tempers, and even sometimes ruined the horse, the next time they have the experience to run across a balky horse, no matter how bad he is, let me tell you how to start him ninety times out of 100. Of course, it may fail one time in a hundred. When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks or how ugly he is, do not beat him; don't throw sand

in his ears; don't use a rope on his forelegs, or even burn straw under him. Quietly go and pat him on the head a moment; take a hammer or even pick up a stone in the street; tell the driver to sit still; take his lines, hold them quietly; while you life up either front foot; give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog; drop the foot quickly, then chirp to him to go. In ninety-nine cases out of 100 the horse will go right on about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not pull or jerk him back. If I have tried this once, I have tried it 500 times, and every time I have suggested it people have laughed and even bet \$5 and bottles of wine that I could not do it. So far I have won every bet. This makes you smile, but a horse has more common sense than most people are willing to give him credit for. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion. I am a firm believer that with kindness and proper treatment a horse can be driven with a string.—Horseshoers' Journal.

ABOUT CLIPPING HORSES.

A word about the advantages to be derived from clipping horses, as a subject of interest to all our friends.

First—The natural process of moulting or shedding the hair is a draft on the vitality of the animal. The appetite is diminished, and with a work or pleasure horse exertion is irksome during the period. Clipping, or artificial removal of the hair, accomplished in a very short space of time what Nature requires much more time to do. In other words, Nature is anticipated in her work and the animal's system is saved a call upon it.

Second—A clipped horse is less liable to take cold than a long-coated horse, because the evaporation of perspiration is more rapid. A "hot" horse will cool out quicker with a short coat. Every groom is aware of this fact.

Third—A clipped horse requires less fuel (food) to maintain bodily heat than the long-coated horse;

therefore clipping as a matter of economy should be generally practiced.

Fourth—A clipped horse looks cleaner, acts more sprightly and keeps in better health. Horses intended for the sale or show ring should be clipped at least two weeks before the event.

HORSE ASSOCIATIONS AND REGISTERS.

TROTTING AND PACING.

National Trotting Association—W. H. Gocher, secretary, Hartford, Conn.

American Trotting Association—W. H. Knight, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

American Trotting Register Association—F. E. Best, Chicago, Ill.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders—L. D. Packer, secretary, New York, N. Y.

Parson's National Standard Register of Pacing Horses—Thomas C. Parsons, Cleveland, O.

The Morgan Horse Breeders' Association—Delos Duntun, secretary, Carpentersville, Ill.

The Morgan Register—Joseph Battel, editor, Middlebury, Vt.

THOROUGHBREDS, ETC.

American Stud Book—James E. Wheeler, New York, N. Y.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, 241 Broadway, New York City.

Jockey Club, 173 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Steeplechase, Hunt and Pony Racing Association—H. A. Berek, 32 Broad street, New York City.

DRAFT, COACH AND SADDLE BREEDS.

American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses—J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Ind., secretary.

American Breeders' Association of Jacks and Jennets—J. W. Jones, Columbia, Tenn., secretary.

American Clydesdale Association—R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, secretary.

American Hackney Horse Society—A. H. Godfrey, New York, secretary.

- American Percheron Horse Breeders and Importers' Association—Geo. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill., secretary.
- American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association—I. B. Nall, Louisville, Ky., secretary.
- American Shetland Pony Club—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., secretary.
- American Shire Horse Breeders' Association—Chas. Burgess, Wenona, Ill., secretary.
- American Suffolk Horse Association—Alexander Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., secretary.
- Cleveland Bay Society of America—R. P. Stericker, East Orange, N. J., secretary.
- French Coach Horse Society of America—S. D. Thompson, Chicago, secretary.
- German, Hanovarian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Breeders' Association—J. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind., secretary.
- National French Draft Horse Association—C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Ia., secretary.
- Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America—C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Ia., secretary.

THE HORSE PAPERS.

The following are the turf journals and the yearly subscription price.

We take subscription for nearly all of them and will also place advertising in any one or all of these given for our clients. We can furnish special rates where more than one paper is wanted.

Boston, Mass.—The American Horse Breeder,	\$2.00
Buffalo, N. Y.—The Horse World,	2.00
Chicago, Ill.—The Horseman,	3.00
Chicago, Ill.—The Horse Review.....	2.00
Chicago, Ill.—The Breeders' Gazette (all breeds)	2.00
Cleveland, O.—The American Sportsman.....	2.00
Des Moines, Ia.—Spirit of the West.....	1.00
Indianapolis, Ind.—The Western Horseman.....	2.00
Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky Stock Farm.....	2.00
Lexington, Ky.—The Thoroughbred Record	
(thoroughbred)	2.00

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Horseman (monthly)	1.00
New York, N. Y.—The Trotter and Pacer.....	2.00
New York, N. Y.—The Rider and Driver.....	4.00
San Francisco, Cal.—The Breeder and Sports- man	5.00
Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Sportsman.....	2.00
Waterville, Me.—Turf Farm and Home.....	1.50
London, Eng.—The Trotting World (monthly) ..	1.00

HOW TO GROOM A HORSE.

The few stable hands who know how to groom a horse properly, are generally too indolent to do it. It is quite an art to clean a horse as he should be cleaned, and it is no easy job. For that reason he is seldom groomed as he should be. A groom must be active, strong and experienced. Every inch of the horse, beginning at the head, should be gone over thoroughly with brush, comb and rag. A man who would not much rather take care of his own horse, providing he has the time, has not true love for the horse. No animal will repay one for care and attention like the horses. He will show it not only in appearance externally, but in health and spirits. Good grooming will do as much in improving the condition of a horse as an additional four quarts of oats per day.

In grooming a horse properly he should be tied from side to side so that he cannot throw his head around and work himself all over the floor, which he is sure to do under the comb if he is not of a disposition too phlegmatic to feel the scratching. A good brush and comb are required as well as a broom-corn brush for the mane and tail. Never use the comb on the horse's head. If he has any spirit at all he will not endure it. Take the brush in the right hand and the head stall in the left steady his head while brushing gently, and then with the comb in the left hand curry the neck from behind the ear and the entire right side. Go through the same process on the left side; leave no space untouched. After currying take the brush and brush the hair the wrong way, scraping the brush at intervals with the comb to clean it. Then go the right way with the brush; follow the brush with a woollen rag—rubbing the hair up and then smoothing it. Don't spare elbow grease and the horse will show his keep and act as he feels.

THE RULES FOR REGISTRATION.

THE TROTTING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred trotting horse, and to establish a BREED of trotters on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotting animal.

1—The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.

2—A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30 and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2:30, from different mares.

3—A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30 or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2:30.

4—A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2:30.

5—A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

THE PACING STANDARD.

In order to define what constitutes a standard-bred pacing horse and to establish a BREED of pacers on a more intelligent basis, the following rules are adopted to control admission to registration. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred pacing animal.

1—The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.

2—A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, providing his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2:25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2:25, from different mares.

3—A mare whose sire is a registered standard pacing horse and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2:25, or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2:25.

4—A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with records of 2:25.

5—A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.

6—The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare, or of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare.

TROT CLOSE TO THE POLE.

A half mile circle measured three feet from the inside fence will measure 2,640 feet or exactly a half mile, hence a horse trotting outside that limit will travel just so much farther than a mile as the following table shows:

Distance from the pole.	Number of feet.	Feet. over a mile.
5 feet	5,342.0	62.0
10 "	5,405.6	126.6
15 "	5,468.4	188.4
20 "	5,531.2	251.2
25 "	5,594.0	314.0
30 "	5,656.8	376.8

TEXT OF THE INDIANA LAW AGAINST "RINGING."

1—In order to encourage the breeding of, and improvement in, trotting and pacing horses in the State of Indiana, it is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons knowingly to enter, or cause to be entered for competition, or knowingly to compete with any horse, mare, gelding, colt or filly under any other than its true name or out of its proper class for any purse, prize, premium, stake or sweepstakes offered or given by any agricultural or other society, association, person or persons in the State of Indiana, where such prize, purse, premium, stake or sweepstakes is to be decided by a contest of speed.

2—Any person or persons found guilty of a violation of section 1 of this act shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the state's prison for a period of not less than one year or more than three years, or imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which he is convicted for any definite period not less than six months or shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. The name of any horse, mare, gelding, colt or filly, for the purpose of entry for competition or performance in any contest of speed, shall be the name under which said horse has publicly performed and shall not be changed after once so performed, or having contested for a prize, purse, premium, stake or sweepstakes, except as provided by the code of printed rules of the society or association under which the contest is advertised to be conducted.

HOW TO LAY OUT TRACKS.

In giving these rules they are just for the ordinary home-made track, as for any other a professional's services should be secured.

HALF-MILE.

For a half-mile track draw two parallel lines 600 feet long and 452 feet and 5 inches apart. Half-way between the extreme ends of the two parallel lines drive a stake; then loop a wire around the stake long enough to reach to either side. Then make a true curve with the wire, putting down a stake as often as a fence post is needed. When this operation is finished at both ends of the 600 foot parallel lines, the track is laid out. The inside fence will rest exactly on the line drawn from the fence. The turns should be thrown up an inch, or an inch and an eighth, to the foot. The stretches may be anywhere from forty-five to sixty feet wide.

ONE MILE.

For a mile track, draw a line through an oblong center 400 yards in length, setting a stake at each end. Then draw a line on either side of the first line, exactly parallel with and 417 feet and two inches from it, setting a stake at either end of them. You will then have an oblong square 440 yards long and 834 feet four inches wide. At each end of these three lines set stakes. Now fasten a cord or wire 417 feet and two inches long to the center stake of your parallelogram and describe a half circle, driving stakes as often as you wish to set a fence post. When the circle is made at both ends of your parallelogram you will have two straight sides and two half circles, which, measured three feet from the fence will be exactly a mile. The turn should be thrown up an inch, or an inch and an eighth, to the foot.

KITE TRACK.

This track is simply a track with two one-third mile stretches and a turn of the same length. This track was designed for speed and speed alone, hence the average reader will not be interested in minute details of its construction.

BOOKS FOR STALLION OWNERS.

Hoover's Stallion Service Record.

The most complete book for recording stallion service ever placed before breeders. Not a pocket edition. No more disputing of sires. No more mixing of dams where this book is used. There is space for entering 100 mares, giving their full breeding description, dates of service, dates of foaling, with a page for tabulating pedigree of stallion in use, etc., etc., with index, complete, size 10x7½. Each book is handsomely and substantially bound. Can be used for any kind of pedigreed stock.....\$2.00

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The neatest Service Book published, containing space for entering 100 mares, giving space for full description, pedigree, date of services and refusals, date of foaling, etc., with index complete, neatly bound in leatherine, suitable for pocket use. Can be used for any kind of pedigreed stock.....\$1.00

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This book contains 75 blank certificates to be given to owners of mares, certifying that said mare has been bred to a certain stallion. Also 75 notes suitable for owner of mare giving to owner of stallion on account of stallion service fee. This book is well bound, and makes a book like No. 2, after certificates and notes have been removed. Can be used for any kind of pedigreed stock.....\$1.00

All three to one address for \$3.00.

Tabulating Blanks for Extending Pedigrees of Blooded Stock.

Small blanks 25c per dozen, 5c each. Neatly ruled blanks, 14x17, 50c per dozen, 4 for 25c, 10c each. Large handsome blanks suitable for framing, 19x24, six for \$1.00; 25c each.

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HORSE BOOKS.

The following is a list of the standard books on horse matters. We will send them to any address on receipt of price:

Ed. Geers' Experience with the Trotters and Pacers.—How America's greatest trainer and driver trains and drives in races. Also instruction about conditioning, training and caring for horses, before and during racing. Price prepaid.....\$2.00

Training the Trotting Horse.—By Charles Marvin. This great practical horse book explains in every detail the remarkable success of Charles Marvin and the whole plans and methods pursued at Palo Alto as to breaking, training, shoeing, gaiting, driving, keeping, racing and breeding trotters, from foaling time up. Prepaid..\$3.50

The Eclectic Horse-Tamer, Trainer and Educator.—By J. W. Mercer, the well known trainer and turf writer, is a complete text-book on horsemanship in all its departments. It teaches how to take the wild colt from the pasture, or the bronco from the plains and convert him into a tractable gentle horse. Price, prepaid.....\$2.00

Sanders' Horse Breeding.—Being the general principles of heredity, applied to the business of breeding horses and the management of stallions, brood mares and foals. The book embraces all that the breeder should know in regard to the selection of stock, management of the stallion, brood mare and foal, and treatment of diseases peculiar to brooding animals. Prepaid to any address.....\$2.00

The Farmer's Veterinary Advisor.—A guide to the prevention and treatment of diseases in domestic animals, by James Law, Professor of Veterinary Science in Cornell University; Veterinary Alumnus of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland; Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain. The most valuable work on the subject extant. Tenth edition. Over 600 pages and numerous illustrations. Price, prepaid.....\$3.00

Diseases of Horses and Cattle.—Written especially for the farmer, stockman and veterinary student, by D. McIntosh, professor of Veterinary Science in the University of Illinois. Price, prepaid.....\$2.00

Emerson Binders.—For filing all turf papers. Price \$1.60. These answer not only a file to preserve each number as it is received, but form a permanent binding for the volume at the end of the year.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor.—Nearly 350 pages, with over 200 illustrations, containing in four parts clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals, with the exact doses of medicine for each. Price.....\$2.00

The Pocket Veterinarian's Remembrancer.—Being concise direction for the treatment of urgent and rare cases. By George Armatage. Price.....\$1.25

Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor.—Containing practical observation on the causes, nature and treatment of diseases and lameness of horses. Illustrated. By George H. Dadd, M. D., V. S. Price, cash.....\$1.50

Lameness of Horses.—By A. Liautard, M. D., V. S. A most valuable treatise of one of the most prevalent ailments among horses. Price.....\$2.50

Wallace's American Trotting Register.—Containing the pedigrees of standard-bred trotters and pacers and an appendix of non-standard animals. Cloth; \$5.00 a volume. Special price for entire set of 16 volumes.

Index Digest of Wallace's Trotting Register.—Contains a complete alphabetical list, with condensed pedigrees of all standard stallions, standard mares and geldings and non-standard animals registered in the first ten volumes of the American Trotting Register. Handsomely and substantially bound in cloth; \$7.50

Wallace's Year Book.—Vol. II, 1886, \$1.60; Vol. III, 1887, out of print; Vol. IV., 1888, \$2.50; Vol. V., 1889, \$2.50; Vol. VI., 1889, \$2.50; Vol. VII., 1891, \$2.50; Vol. VIII., 1892 (two vols.), \$5.00; Vol. IX, 1893, \$3.00; Vols. X. to XVIII., \$4.00 each.

Howden's the Horse; How to Buy and Sell.—Giving the points which distinguish a sound from an unsound horse. By Peter Howden. Price.....\$1.00

Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers.—A complete manual for horsemen, embracing: How to Breed a Horse; How to Feed a Horse; How to Buy a Horse; How to Physic a Horse (Allopathy or Homœopathy); How to Groom a Horse; How to Ride a Horse, etc. Price.....\$1.75

Law's Veterinary Adviser.—A guide to the prevention and treatment of disease in domestic animals. By Prof. James Law. Price.....\$3.00

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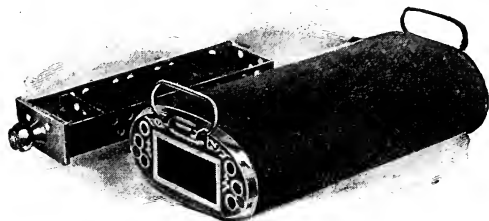
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The Case is provided with a perforated box or drawer working in a metallic slide and held in place by a spring. Into this drawer is placed a piece of prepared carbon, known as Clark carbon. The drawer is then inserted in heater and requires no further attention until the coal is entirely consumed (from 12 to 15 hours.)

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Combustion is not visible, unless the surface is scraped.

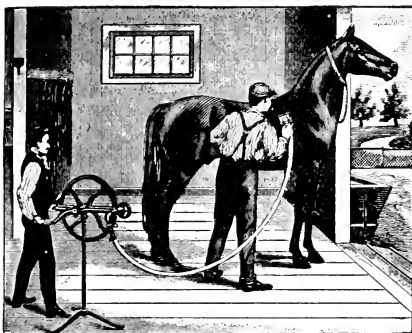
It cannot blow out, not effected by drafts—just a steady, reliable, uniform heat and, we repeat, without flame, smoke, gas or odor.

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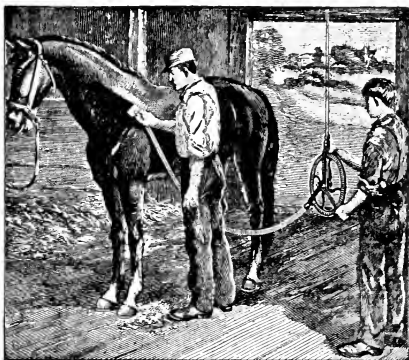
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Turns easy and cuts as fast as any machine we make.

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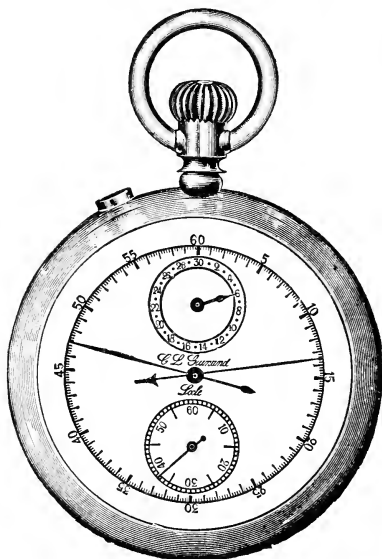
stands at the head of all veterinary remedies. Such troubles as Spavins, Curbs, Windpuffs, Splints, Bunches have no terrors for a horse if the master keeps and applies Quinn's Ointment. All well-known horsemen speak of it in the highest terms.

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It is claimed it will find your stallion in better condition with two-thirds the usual quantity of feed. If you do not find it a success, return it and we will refund you the cost. It is durable and will last a long time with reasonable care. Take no chances of purchasing an infringement. See that every shield is stamped "Springsteen, Patented January 27th, 1885."

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2

Fig. 1. Safety Pregnator.

Fig. 2. Safety Pregnator and Dilator.

The Dilator is used to assist in inserting the Pregnator into position, which can be done in one minute, no matter how tightly the womb may be closed, and without the least injury to the mare. Although not absolutely necessary for the successful use of the Pregnator, I would advise everyone to get the Complete Outfit, as the Pregnator is much more easily inserted by using the Dilator.

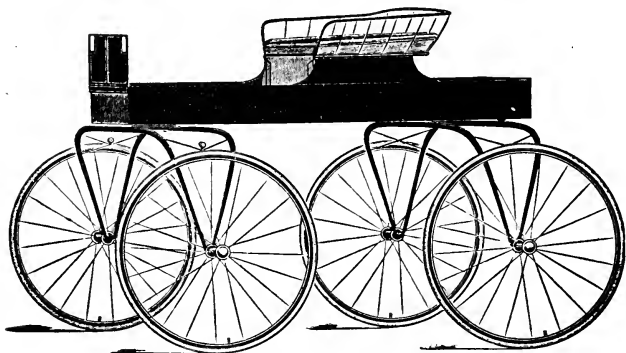
If you own a mare that is a valuable one, and from which you are very desirous of obtaining a foal, but all your efforts toward that end have been unsuccessful, you should procure a Safety Pregnator at once, as one foal from her will many times repay you for the small cost of the instrument.

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Patented July 23, 1901.

Our many years of experience in building light work enables us to offer to the horsemen a Racing Wagon of superior construction. By using our new and recently patented axle we have a little wagon with many points of merit that are not found in any other similar wagon.

Our single axle construction permits close hitch and allows more clearance for the horse. No joints to break open through paint, as in other axles where wood and iron are joined together. No unsightly awkward braces in the running gear. The steel rib in center of tubing positively prevents settling or spreading of axles a particle.

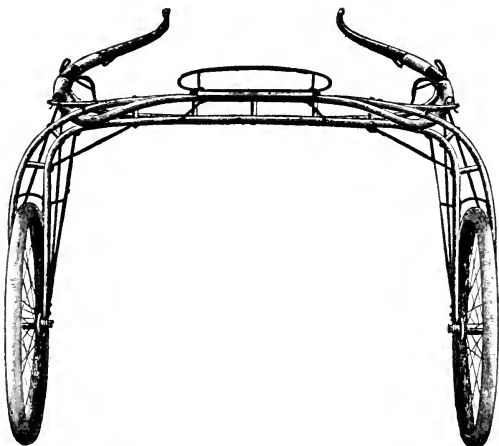
CONSTRUCTION. The four axles are made of steel tubing, oval shaped, the center of each being filled with wood forced into the tubing; in the center of wood filling is a steel rib plate. The fork ends are hand forged, tapered, pinned and brazed into axles. The shafts are second growth, neat, light, trimmed in goat skin and made so they will pass over the dash when raised up. Dash is detachable. Rear of body caned on a frame, made detachable. Light stick seat, neatly ironed and caned. Lazy back if desired, made detachable.

WHEELS AND TIRE. Axles ball bearing with accurately ground cups and cones, absolutely perfect. Made water and dust proof. Steel spokes and wood rims. Tire 28x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Will furnish Palmer tire if wanted

PAINT AND TRIMMING. Color: regular, gear carmine or royal blue, neatly striped, body black, finish unexcelled. Cushion fine English whipcord or broad cloth, hair stuffed. Carpets to match. Dash grain leather. Foot pump, wrenches, oil can, etc. with each job

Wagon crated ready for shipment 150 pounds. Price \$175.00

Address MAGNUS FLAWS & CO., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.



NO. 15 "PERFECTED" McMURRAY SULKY.

Horsemen and trainers will make a mistake if they do not look into the merits of this Sulky before buying. We have made strength and speed the two first qualifications; at the same time we have reached a limit of weight that is desired by all horsemen. We place the strongest kind of a guarantee on this Sulky. It is simply "perfection" in itself and cannot be made better.

CONSTRUCTION. The peculiar shape of the truss makes it impossible to spread a particle. All wood work is made of the very best second growth timber; the iron work is hand forged from the best imported Swedes iron and steel. The shafts have our own peculiar shape and bolted between the two axles on each side, making a solid truss. These points together with the circle bar, seat bar combination, all fastened to one another, makes it extremely rigid in axles and at points of shafts, allowing plenty of room in width and very close hitch. This secures stiffness and is equal to the severest work that a Sulky may be called upon to do.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT. We make this Sulky in two widths, 51 and 54 inch track centers, or 46 and 49 inches between axle nuts, and 37, 38, 39 and 40 inches from floor to under side of axle. Weight 33 lbs. Lighter weights made to order. 54 inch track center, 38 inches under axle, 33 lbs. is standard size and will always be shipped, unless otherwise ordered.

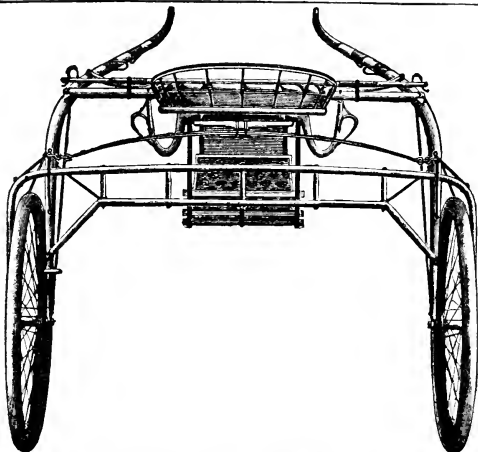
FINISH. Painted carmine, neatly striped, elegantly finished, trimmed in goat skin leather, dull finish; solid steel seat rail triple nickel plated. Other colors painted to order.

WE GUARANTEE this Sulky to be strictly as represented and ask the most critical inspection of it. We offer it to the horsemen as the best example of Sulky construction on the market today. **BARRING NONE AT ANY PRICE.**

CUSHION hand made, with weight pocket; best quality whip cord, hair stuffed \$5.00 Net Extra.

Price includes foot pump, wrenches, oil can, repair outfit, etc. Crated ready for shipment 85 lbs., f. o. b. cars, Marion, Ohio. Price \$105.00

Address **MAGNUS FLAWS & CO.,** 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.



NO. 30 "BUCKEYE" PNEUMATIC JOG CART.

For Jogging, Training and Matinee Racing.

We claim this to be the most handsome, newest and best constructed Jog Cart made. The new features added makes it strictly "up-to-date." This Cart will suit any size or gaited horse. The long spring makes it an easy rider for any weight driver, and carries his weight on the heel of shafts directly over the wheels. These features, together with the new style trusses and system of bracing, making it extremely rigid yet light and free from horse motion. Especially adapted for both road and track use. This cart is in use in all parts of the United States and Europe, receiving many comments.

CONSTRUCTION. All iron and wood work on this Cart is made of the same quality material as our Sulkies and is strictly HAND MADE THROUGHOUT. It will stand the most critical inspection.

WHEELS AND TIRES. We use for this Cart 28 x 1½ inch pneumatic tire, extra heavy; made especially for this Cart; guaranteed to be strictly first-class. It is made for use on all kinds of roads with perfect safety. The tire is carefully cemented and fastened with five lugs through the rims. The wheels are exactly the same style as those on the Sulky, only much heavier throughout. We use a heavy wood rim, V shape, painted and striped like the Cart.

FINISH. Painted regular in rich carmine, elegantly striped and finished. Other colors painted to order without charge. Shafts trimmed in goat skin leather, dull finish. Platings and mountings heavy triple nickel plated.

STICK SEATS on all Carts. Also **FOOT RESTS** which can be removed or replaced in a moment.

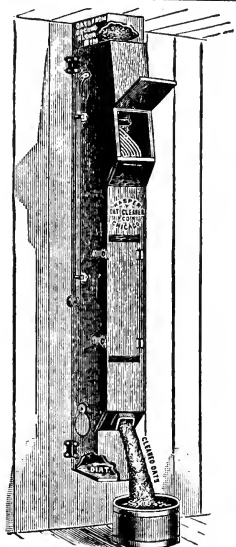
WHIP CORD cushion, hair stuffed, foot carpet, foot pump, wrenches, oil cans, repair outfit, etc., free with every Cart.

Mud boot made to fit over foot rests. \$2.50 Net Extra. Not shipped unless ordered.

Crated ready for shipment 125 lbs. Priced F. O. B. cars Marion, Ohio.

NOTE—This Cart is furnished regular with 28 inch ball bearing steel wheels, wood rims, pneumatic tires, and will be shipped so unless otherwise ordered. We can furnish **WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE** 28 inch ball bearing hickory or steel wheels with 1½ inch cushion tire. Price \$70.00.

Address **MAGNUS FLAWS & CO.**, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.



The device shown in the accompanying engraving is an appliance in which every person owning or having charge of a horse should be interested. Its object is to cleanse oats from dust and other impurities, which cannot be reached by the use of the hand seive or fanning mill. If owners of horses knew how much dust and other impurities, equally injurious, their horses swallow at every feed of ordinary oats, they would lose no time in ordering this useful invention. This Cleaner will remove a bushel of dust, dirt and impurities from every twenty-five to thirty bushels of oats. A horse eats about half a bushel of oats per day, or nearly 200 bushels per year. He thus chokes down about eight bushels of dust and impurities, unless this has been removed by the process here illustrated. It is no wonder that so many horses contract heaves, consumption and other diseases, when they so often have poison doled out to them every day. Owners therefore should gladly welcome any device which tends to render their horses more comfortable and more free from disease. This is not only humane but it is by far the most economical way.

Japaned Trimmings, Hard Oil Finish.

6 x 12, 7½	feet long, for private stables.....	\$25 00
8 x 12, 7½	" " medium stables.....	25 00
10 x 12, 7½	" " large stables.....	25 00
18 x 12, 7½	" " very large stables.....	35 00
8 x 12, 6	" " low ceiling stables.....	25 00
10 x 12, 6	" " " " " " " ".....	25 00

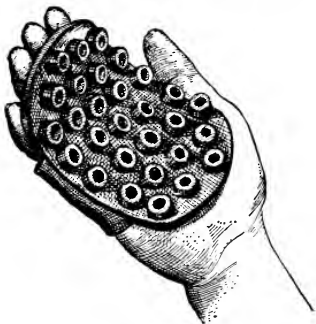
With Solid Brass Trimmings.

6 x 12, 7½ feet long, for private stables.....	\$40 00
8 x 12, 7½ " " medium stables.....	41 00
10 x 12, 7½ " " large stables.....	42 00
8 x 12, 6 " " low ceiling stables.....	40 00
10 x 12, 6 " " " " " "	41 00

Special sizes not named made to order.

In ordering state which side you wish the handle-bar placed (right or left, as you face the Cleaner).

Military Rubber Horse Brush.



Is an all flexible rubber brush with hollow projecting fingers or teeth that produce strong friction and suction, and when passed over the horse with the back and forth currying motion, every hair is stirred to the roots, the dirt loosened and removed by the suction of the hollow fingers. Finish by rubbing the right way of the hair and you will produce a gloss and fineness of coat that cannot be equalled. It is made of the very best quality resilient rubber, moulded throughout, strap and all, in one piece, with canvas and webbing insertions; clean, strong and indestructible. Soft as velvet, flexible as the hand that holds it, and more effective

than any combinations of harsh curry comb and brush.

Horses Enjoy It, and it thoroughly and quickly cleans. Removes dirt horses will enjoy, and be quieted by rubbing with this brush. IT'S A PERFECT "SHEDDER."

Give Your Horse a good massage treatment every day. It will stimulate circulation, develop and keep limber the muscles and add years to the working life of the horse.

PRICE \$1.00, Post-Paid.

Sore Backs, Saddle Sores and Harness Galls, as well as all inflammations, swellings, cuts and sprains, are best and quickest cured by

Greene's Liniment

Keep a bottle in the barn. You will find it useful in the home, also for all the family.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 30, 1900.

Gentlemen:—Referring to Greene's Horse Liniment which we purchased of you recently, beg to state that we have used all kinds of preparations on our horses, but find this kind superior for general purposes, of any medicines we have ever run across. Last winter we had several cases where our horses were cut very badly on account of sharp shoes, and also falling on ice, and in every instance this cured the soreness immediately. We can cheerfully recommend this article for anybody wishing a medicine for general barn purposes, especially scratches and cuts and also bruises. It has done its work in a very satisfactory manner.

Respectfully yours, SWIFT AND COMPANY, Per. I. W. B.

Greene's Liniment is an Antiseptic Dressing as well as a healing liniment, and is different in this respect from any liniment you ever used.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle

Address **MAGNUS FLAWS & CO.**, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.



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DR. TURNBULL'S
CURINE,
The Great American
Veterinary Remedy,

Formulated by W. A. W. Turn-
bull, V. M. D. Late House
Surgeon Veterinary Hos-
pital University of
Pennsylvania.

A Safe and Positive Cure

for Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Sprung knees, Rheumatism, Lameness of all kinds, Soft Bunches, Bony Growths, Etc. **CURINE** is the most powerful paint known and **SUPERCEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. NO BLEMISH, NO HAIR GONE.** Its effects are Absorbent, Alternative, Penetrative and Antiseptic and will reach the deepest seated troubles. Horse can be worked as usual while using this marvelous paint. **WE WILL WAGER \$100** that one bottle of **CURINE** will produce better effects than any other paint, liniment or Spavin cure ever made. **EVERY BOTTLE OF CURINE IS WARRANTED** to give satisfaction. Testimonials from the best horseman in the land, such as Rundle & White, John C. Welty, C. W. Williams, Jack Curry, Wm. Fasig, C. H. Nelson, John H. Lackey, Boyce & Starr, Dick Wilson, Kalamazoo Farm Co., and thousands of others.

Price.—Large Bottle \$2, Small Bottle \$1.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Home of Quartermaster 2:21¼.

DANBURY, CONN., June 28th, 1897

Gentlemen:—Please send us one-half dozen bottles Curine. We have been using this remedy for the past year with the very best of success.

Yours truly,

RUNDLE & WHITE.

The Owner of Corporal 2:21½.

COLUMBUS, NEB., April 28th, 1897.

Gentlemen:—During the spring meeting at Denver in 1896 my horse, the Corporal, went lame in a race. I tried every thing last summer to cure him, but with no success. During this spring I bought a bottle of Curine, and in ten days he was working as sound as a dollar.

Yours truly,

C. E. MORSE.

Read What John S. Lackey Says.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Please send me four bottles of "Curine." I think it is the best goods I have ever used.

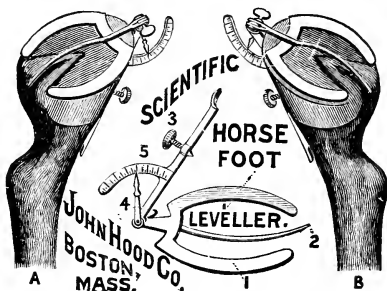
JOHN S. LACKEY.

Address **MAGNUS FLAWS & CO.**, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

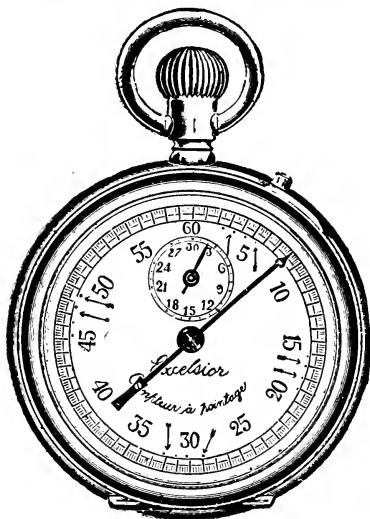
Level Feet Promote Speed

As well as Prevent Hoof Allments. Keep your Horses' Feet Level and Save Veterinary Fees. Price.....\$3.00

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SWISS INK-RECORDING HORSE TIMER.



This Ink Recording Horse Timer will do all that a split will do, and a great deal more. After starting at stem the same as all stop watches, you can catch one or more horses at the $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{7}{8}$, and get them all at the finish. This is done by simply pressing the small button at right of the stem, as each time you press this button the hand makes a small dot on dial, indicated on cut by the arrows.

The hand does not stop, but makes the dots and keeps right on. After the heat open the front and wipe off dots with your finger. A supply of ink with each watch, all in a neat leather case, prepaid on receipt of Price,.....\$25.00

Address
Magnus Flaws & Co
Chicago, Ill.

THE RIGHT WAY



In all cases of Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Shipping Fear and Nose and Throat troubles, among Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and all others, is to

"SPOHN THEM"

Put **SPOHN'S LIQUID COMPOUND** on their tongues. Give Spohn's to all of them.

You stop all trouble with the disease. It acts on blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling disease germs. It wards off the disease no matter how "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

"Spohn's" is used by 99½ per cent of all Grand Circuit stables, 90 per cent of five next largest Circuits and 83 per cent of all other racing stables.

Biggest selling horse remedy in existence. It has made its own great name.

"Spohn's" will never fail you. Bottle 50c. and \$1.00. Doz. \$5.00 and \$10.00.

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WHAT IS THE USE



Of taking chances of your horse being sick and perhaps knocked out entirely for the season, when **50 Cents** will insure him against anything of this kind happening, by having a bottle of

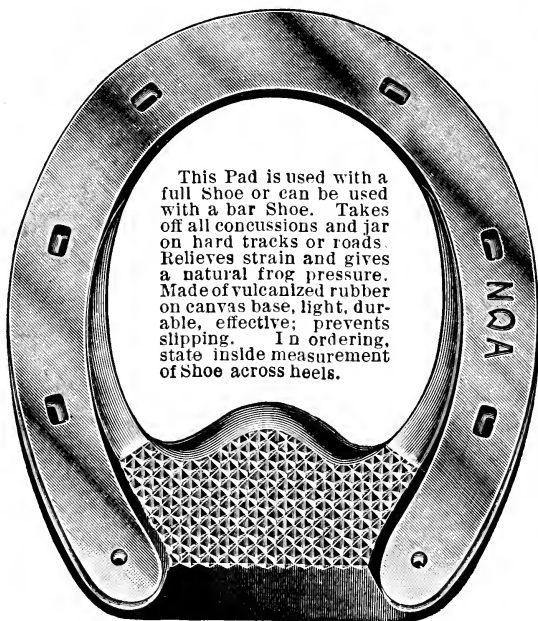
Crafts Distemper and Cough Cure

in your barn or medicine chest ready for use. It is the Standard remedy of the kind

and is used by more horsemen than all others combined.

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THE SHAW PAD



Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

We also have the same style of Pad heavier for road use. PRICE \$1.00 per pair, ready for use.

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